

C 4469

Mr. Wissner C. 319.



THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1963



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1963

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. H. Huggins

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor E. H. Barrass, J.P.)

Alderman J. G. Boothby	Councillor N. S. Goldie
Alderman E. A. Dickinson	Councillor Mrs. M. B. Goodman
Alderman N. Peters	Councillor Mrs. R. M. Haston
	Councillor C. M. Hayes
Alderman B. Ramsey, C.B.E.	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Alderman W. Randall	Councillor J. Mason
Alderman L. Taylor	Councillor Mrs. M. McMillan
Alderman Mrs. A. Wain	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor W. C. Bastiman, J.P.	Councillor F. S. Moore
Councillor W. Beeforth	Councillor F. Morton
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor Mrs. E. Narey
Councillor G. A. Burns	Councillor H. Pinder
Councillor P. Conway	Councillor J. Stokes
Councillor A. T. Crosby	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel	Councillor D. Wild
Councillor C. W. Davies	Councillor J. Wilson
Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt	

with the following CO-OPTED MEMBERS :—

Dr. R. C. B. Arthur	Mr. C. W. L. Heaton
Dr. J. W. R. Moffit	Mr. T. Rhoden
Dr. J. Whewell	Mr. Marshall Robinson
Mrs. E. Bell	Mrs. R. Valentine
Mr. R. H. Evans	Mr. C. Vere

THE PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1963

Chairman : Alderman L. Taylor

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. N. Bennington

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor E. H. Barrass, J.P.)

Alderman M. C. Newton	Councillor W. Ferrier
Alderman N. Peters	Councillor C. W. Fretter
	Councillor J. Herron
Alderman G. R. Thompson	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor Mrs. G. R. Cox	Councillor R. I. Smith
Councillor A. T. Crosby	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor C. L. Elder, M.B.	Councillor J. Wilson

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1963

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

Eric C. Downer, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., L.M., F.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.

Resigned 8.10.63

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

Robert Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant	Janet B. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. (M. & C.W.)
Medical Officers of Health :	John E. H. Tullis, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.F.P. and s. (General)
*Assistant Medical Officers of Health :	6
*Tuberculosis A/C Medical Officer :	B. Couts, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Superintendent Health Visitor :	R. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor :	D. E. Chappel, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A., H.V.CERT. (to 31.8.63)
Health Visitors :	18 + 3*
Student Health Visitors :	2
Tuberculosis Visitors :	3
Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives :	E. Dempsey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.CERT.
Senior Midwife :	E. McIntosh, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Municipal Midwives :	18
Public Health Nurses :	7
*Chiropodist :	1
*Dietitian :	1
Social Workers :	2
Handicrafts Instructress :	1
Matrons, Day Nurseries and Convalescent Home :	4
Mental Welfare Officers :	L. W. Sawdon, T. Atkinson, R. Bennison, J. S. Foggin, T. A. White.
Female Adult and Junior Training Centre :	F. Gray (Supervisor), 7 Assistants.
Male Adult Training Centre :	3 Assistant Supervisor/ Instructors.

Day Centre :	2 Assistants.*
House Mother :	1
Home Visitor/Teachers for the Blind :	3
Ambulance Officer :	Edward Sykes, F.I.C.A.P., F.I.A.O.
Deputy Ambulance Officer :	H. Rowney
Home Help Organiser :	A. M. Hutchinson
Chief Clerk :	W. H. Dickinson
Administrative Assistants :	H. E. Crosby, F. M. Smith, L. Hall, D.M.A., K. P. Eastlake
Clerks :	15
Secretary and Shorthand Typists :	M. Robson, and 4
Welfare Centre Attendants :	5
Creche Attendants :	5
Orderly, driver, caretakers :	4

* Part-time

SANITARY STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector :—

F. G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :—

Thomas E. Peterson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors :—

†*A. Chisholm, M.A.P.H.I	*G. Stewart, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
**D. B. Coull, M.A.P.H.I.	D. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I.
*G. Elliott, M.A.P.H.I.	*B. N. Heaton, M.A.P.H.I.
*L. A. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I.	*G. Blakey, M.A.P.H.I.
†*E. Ramsden, M.A.P.H.I.	E. W. Kelley, M.A.P.H.I. (To 5.8.63)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

G. B. Coulthard
J. L. Croft
D. M. Thompson

Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield
J. W. Fox
C. Hadfield

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. Thompson, M.I.S.A.A.

Rodent Officer :—

G. W. Tyreman

Public Slaughterhouse Supervisor :—

R. B. Crooks

Chief Clerk :—

W. Wright

Clerks :—

J. Piper
D. Arnett

Shorthand Typists :—

K. M. Milner
E. G. Proudfoot
P. R. Bone

* Meat Certificate of R.S.H.

** Meat Certificate (Scotland)

† Smoke Inspector's Diploma R.S.H.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

26 SOUTHFIELD ROAD,

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Middlesbrough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present you with the Annual Report for the calendar year 1963.

I introduce this Report on a note of sadness. Your Medical Officer of Health since 1950—Dr. Eric C. Downer—resigned on the grounds of ill-health early in October and died 11 days later. A man of character and courage, ideas and ideals, he was extremely interested in his work as a Medical Officer of Health. By his death both the Department and the town suffered a great loss.

It is pleasant to record that since 1956 there has not been a case of diphtheria in the town. It is also pleasing to note that there were no cases of poliomyelitis in 1963. Much work goes on steadily in immunisation. The advice given by our Health Visitors, Clinic Medical Officers and the General Practitioners of the town, is all-important in keeping before the public the need for immunisation against these preventable diseases.

In the Day Nurseries it is difficult to prevent outbreaks of childhood infections such as chickenpox. Dysentery is another problem which occasionally arises and, as a safeguard, we now take a specimen from a child before it is admitted to the Nursery.

Much work and thought continues in the field of mental health. A site has now been chosen for a hostel for mentally sub-normal females. Initially the hostel will cater for 12 but it is so designed that at a later date it can be extended to make a home for 24 females.

After the summer recess transport arrangements at the Junior Training Centre were extended for the conveyance of children to and from the Centre and this has been greatly appreciated by parents.

The experience which we are gaining, both at the present Adult Female and Adult Male Training Centres, will be most useful when we plan the new Centre. The proposal is to have both the new Junior and Senior Training Centres on the same site. When the present Junior Centre is vacated it will—with a little adaptation—become a hostel for the mentally

ill. These changes were notified to the Ministry in the revision of the Capital Programme.

Training and Refresher Courses are important in keeping staff abreast of the developments and thoughts in the various fields. The Superintendent Health Visitor attended the Civil Defence Staff College and the Administrative Assistant for Maternal and Child Welfare attended a Residential Course in Public Health administration. One of our Mental Welfare Officers entered his second and final year for Social Workers' Training and a second officer was nominated for a future Course. An Assistant Supervisor at the Junior Training Centre has started a two-year Course which will qualify her as a teacher of the mentally handicapped. We have two Student Health Visitors undergoing training at Newcastle and 32 pupil midwives completed their Part II training. During the year two midwives, two health visitors and the Superintendent Health Visitor attended Refresher Courses.

In November, a two-day in-service course was organised at Carlow Street Clinic and was given by the staff of the Central Council for Health Education. On the first day the theme was "Progress in Health Education" and on the second day "Young People in Contemporary Society." Invitations were extended to other social workers employed by the Authority and to the staff of neighbouring Authorities and others interested in the work. The Course was well attended, about 100 people coming each day and proved to be most successful and rewarding.

The conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations, 1963 came into operation in August. We consider that these would be very helpful where necessary but there has been no difficulty here in the past in securing improvements as a result of informal advice from your officers.

After some negotiation, the use of the old Public Mortuary in Commercial Street was discontinued and facilities were offered by the South Tees-side Hospital Management Committee in September, at a nominal charge.

In the field of health education this was a quiet year, with a steady amount of work over a wide range. Lectures to various Associations were given by members of the staff.

Smoking is a subject upon which I feel I should comment. I am not convinced that anti-smoking clinics are worth-while projects, feeling that the majority of people—if they really wish to give up smoking—can do so of their own accord. To my way of thinking anti-smoking clinics pander to the idea that it is extremely difficult to give up

smoking—an idea with which I do not hold. I feel that the answer to this problem of smoking, in the long run, is a change in social habits, making it unfashionable to smoke. But how is this change to come about? I feel that the movement must come through the youth of the country. If the idols of the pop and sporting worlds were non-smokers and advertised that fact I feel that their example would be largely copied. I would also place a prohibition on the advertising of cigarettes, much of which is directed at young people and is very clever indeed.

On the subject of venereal disease, thought was given to propaganda, etc., but owing to pressure of work and the sad absence of the Medical Officer of Health our ideas have not yet been implemented.

Towards the end of the year a start was made on the extensions at the Davison Home, Danby. At the same time we have been advertising for a new Matron and Deputy Matron and are finding these posts difficult to fill. At the moment of writing the Matron's post has been filled but the Deputy's post is still vacant. Some thought will have to be given to the staffing arrangements.

I am happy to note the good relations that exist between the Health Department and the General Practitioners and Consultants in the town. This benefits the public, whom we all serve.

Lastly, I would like to call the Council's attention to the loyal and enthusiastic support given by my colleagues and the staff of the Health Department. They have put in a year of good solid work.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water		7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1963)		158,110
Census Population 1961		157,395
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1963) ...		45,150
Rateable value (31.3.63)	£1,843,304	
Product of a penny rate		£7,447

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	1,617	1,505	3,122
Illegitimate ...	130	133	263
	<hr/> 1,747	<hr/> 1,638	<hr/> 3,385

Rate per 1,000 population 21.40

Illegitimate Live Births per cent.
of total live births 7.93

Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	41	27	68
Illegitimate ...	4	4	8
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 76

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 22.46
~~21.96~~

Total Live and Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
	1,792	1,669	3,461

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	50	40	90
Illegitimate ...	4	5	9
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 99

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	29.25
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.82
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.17
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	20.67
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	17.43
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	39.00
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	.03

Deaths Registered :—

	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 populn.
Nett	907	747	1,654	10.46

Deaths from :—

Smallpox ... —	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis —	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—
Fever ... —	—	—	—	—
Measles ... —	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough —	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... —	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... 3	3	3	6	0.04
Violence ... 50	25	75	0.47	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... —	—	—	—	—
Cancer ... 178	120	298	1.89	
Heart Disease 286	258	544	3.44	
Tuberculosis ... 7	5	12	0.08	
Pneumonia ... 58	55	113	0.71	
Pregnancy ... —	1	1	0.006	

Comparative Rates :—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births) ...	21.40	18.2*
Death Rate	10.46	12.2*
Infant Mortality Rate	29.25	20.9†

* Provisional

† Per 1,000 related births.

Area Comparability Factors :—

Births	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	1.27

Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population :—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	.006
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	.39
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	..	...	...	...	.006
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	8.7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	.16
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	.01

Acute Poliomyelitis

(including Polioencephalitis)

Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	—

Food Poisoning 28**Puerperal Pyrexia :—**

Rate per 1,000 Total Births 5.4
 (Live and Still)

WARD STATISTICS

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam	19	8	19	11
Ayresome	22	10	19	36
Cannon	17	11	28	35
Clairville	15	10	18	15
Berwick Hills	22	4	19	13
Crescent	20	18	17	8
Exchange	20	10	22	32
Gresham	15	12	24	30
Grove Hill	21	17	21	7
Linthorpe	15	19	14	11
Newport	28	14	31	39
North Ormesby	22	11	25	12
Park	14	11	17	40
Thorntree	20	8	22	26
Tollesby	32	7	20	29
St. Hilda's	22	12	26	59
Whinney Banks	23	7	17	7

SECTION B

MIDWIFERY SERVICE 1963

In the Domiciliary Midwifery Service the year began with a staff consisting of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, her senior assistant and 20 midwives. During the year 2 midwives resigned and one retired. One replacement midwife was appointed.

The number of midwives employed at the end of the year in hospitals in the National Health Service was 55, and in private nursing homes 5.

Part II Midwifery Training

During the year 32 pupil midwives completed their three months' district training. Unfortunately two nurses failed the examination. The happy relationship between teachers and pupils continues. The training midwives look forward to the arrival of each new set of pupils and thoroughly enjoy taking them on their respective districts. The patients like "the young nurses."

Mothercraft and Relaxation

The number of mothers attending the Mothercraft and Relaxation classes increases and many have sent appreciative letters to the Department. All the women who attend the midwives' booking sessions are informed of the classes, as are they who are visited during investigation for hospital admission. Many of the general practitioners send in names of patients. The dietitian now gives a talk and demonstration and this has been very much appreciated by the mothers.

Mothercraft and Relaxation classes

No. of mothers who attended	616
No. of visits paid by the mothers ...	3,776

The film "To Janet a Son" which shows the birth of a baby continues to be well attended.

Attendances at the showing of the film

"To Janet a Son"	688
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No. of sessions held	8
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Cord Blood

Early in the year, it was proposed that the midwives should take cord bloods in cases where there was a possibility of a child suffering from haemolytic disease of the newborn. Discussions were held with the staff of the Central Clinical Laboratory on the best method of carrying this

out and the midwives visited the laboratory for a demonstration.

The service began on the 1st September and 45 bloods have been sent for typing. One baby was found to be affected and was admitted to hospital for further investigation. This service should be very beneficial since the early diagnosis and treatment of haemolytic disease is essential if the affected child is to grow up without serious mental handicap.

Carter Bequest Hospital

During the last three months of the year it became apparent that the number of beds in this general practitioner maternity unit—for which the department does the investigations for social conditions—was inadequate. Discussions are taking place to see that the best use is made of the available beds and also to try to obtain some additional beds.

Co-operation Cards

Standard co-operation record cards were received from the Ministry of Health, and the Local Medical Committee and Maternity Hospital had agreed on their usefulness and the cards were issued to expectant mothers.

Some three years ago the National Birthday Trust instituted a Perinatal Survey in which members of this Department took part. The results have now been published. The recommendations are that all women having their first or fifth and upwards pregnancy and those living in poor social conditions, should be encouraged to go to hospital for their confinements. This policy has been carried out by this Department for some time.

Carter Bequest Hospital bookings

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,080
Patients recommended admission						720
Patients delivered	...	...	...	...	...	476
Total number of women confined in the County Borough :—	...	...	...	...	...	5,171
including Residents	...	...	...	...	...	3,364
Non-residents	...	...	...	...	...	1,807
in Institutions—National Health Service	...					3,533
Private Nursing Homes	...					89
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	1,549
Residents confined outside the County Borough						33
No. of deliveries attended by domiciliary midwives	...	...	...	...	...	1,552

Doctors' booked cases—						
Nurse acting as midwife	1,498					
Nurse acting as maternity nurse	45					
Unbooked cases—						
Neither midwife nor doctor booked ...	6					
No. of patients who were attended by domiciliary midwives during labour, were delivered as emergencies in the Maternity Hospital but returned home after delivery	178					
Hospital discharges to domiciliary midwives. Patients who were not booked for district but were taken over by the midwife to be nursed at home	30					
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought—						
Doctors' booked cases	253					
Unbooked cases	8					
No. of Gas and Air administrations—						
Doctor not present (as midwives)	1,218					
Doctor present (as maternity nurses) ...	40					
Administration of Pethidine—						
Doctor not present (as midwives)	782					
Doctor present (as maternity nurses) ...	40					
No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby)	22,076					
No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes ...	4,737					
No. of special visits	523					
Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances—						
New patients	1,773					
Re-attendances	6,843					

District Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The numbers attending the ante-natal clinic have decreased so markedly that it was felt unnecessary to have a medical officer attending weekly, and from the 1st April one has been on call to deal with anyone who comes to the clinic.

Total number of attendances were—

Ante-natal	17
Post-natal	—

At these Clinics apart from the routine ante-natal procedure, including the obtaining of blood samples for investigation, poliomyelitis vaccination is offered to all pregnant women.

During the year 2 specimens of blood were sent to the laboratory for examination.

Grouping and Rhesus determination ...	2
Kahn testing	2
Haemoglobin estimation	2

Premature Live Births : (Weight at birth $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less):

Residents : 289	Non-residents : 247
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Further details of these infants will be found in Table V of the statistical tables at the end of the report.

Stillbirths : 165	Residents	76	Domiciliary 15
	Non residents	89	Institutional 150

A broad classification of these stillbirths is as follows:—

	Domiciliary	Institutional
A. Maternal Health Factors	1	6 (including 4 associated with Rhesus incompatibility)
B. Obstetric Complications	1	104
C. Foetal abnormalities (including 2 hydrocephalic and 1 anencephalic)	4	22 (including 14 anencephalic and 5 hydrocephalic)
D. Undetermined factors	9	18

Child Deaths

181 deaths of children under 5 years.

12 Middlesbrough children under 5 years died in hospitals out of the area.

128 neo-natal deaths, of which 116 died within 7 days :

- 4 died at home,
- 1 died in private nursing home,

123 died in hospital.

66 Prematurity (1 also Rhesus incompatibility)

12 Cerebral haemorrhage (2 also Rhesus incompatibility)

12 Congenital deformities

10 The pneumonias

8 Atelectasis

3 Want of attention at birth

2 Tentorial tear

2 Asphyxia neonatorum

2 Intestinal obstruction

1 Congenital heart disease

1 Congenital leukaemia and mongolism

1 Hydrops foetalis

1 Foetal anoxia

1 Scleroma

1 Hyaline membrane

1 Haemorrhagic disease of newborn

1 Exomphalus and pneumonia

1 Billary peritonitis

1 Empyema

1 Early separation of placenta

39 deaths, 1 month to 12 months :

17 died at home; 22 in hospital.

20 The pneumonias

4 Congenital heart disease

4 Asphyxia (3 in bed; 1 regurgitated milk)

2 Acute bronchiolitis

2 Septicaemia

2 Meningitis and meningocele

2 Fibroblastosis

1 Bilateral adrenal haemorrhage

1 Hydrocephalus and meningocele

1 Cerebral haemorrhage

14 deaths, 1 year to 5 years :

2 died at home; 12 in hospital.

4 The pneumonias

3 Road accident

2 Hydrocephalus

1 Peritoneal haemorrhage due to swallowing a pip

1 Acute tracheo-laryngo-bronchitis

1 Cerebral abscess

1 Lymphosarcoma

1 Acute lymphatic leukaemia

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

19 cases were notified during the year, 18 occurring in Institutions and one at home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 3 maternal deaths registered in 1963. One was a non-resident.

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year the health visiting staff was the Superintendent Health Visitor, 18 full-time health visitors, 3 part-time health visitors, 7 public health nurses. Despite several advertisements, the post of Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor remained vacant.

Student Health Visitors

Last year's students were successful in the examination and are now working well as members of the staff. Two more students commenced training in Newcastle at the beginning of October.

Surveys

The health visiting staff have assisted in a nutrition survey of pre-school children. This was carried out as part of a pilot scheme at the request of the Ministry of Health

and in co-operation with the Market Research Bureau. No findings have as yet been published. A second survey enquiring into childhood cancers, is being done at the request of the Medical Research Council and an interim report has been received. Arrangements have also been made to notify congenital malformations and this will be put into operation on the 1st January, 1964. This has necessitated an alteration in the birth notifications, which already provide information on children who may be "at risk."

No cases of phenylketonuria have been found during the year but as a result of the tests for diabetes, two children have been referred for treatment.

Hospital Student Nurses' Training

Two courses of lectures were given by the Health Department staff. Attendances at each course were approximately 40. Some of the students also accompanied the health visitor for a session of home visiting.

Members of the health visiting staff are increasingly being asked to give talks to Townswomen's Guilds, Church groups and others; this most certainly widens the field of Health Education.

Creches

These, in the main, are well attended and an additional creche was made available at Carlow Street. That at Thorntree has had to be discontinued through lack of support but should the demand warrant it, it will be reopened.

Home Visiting by the Health Visitors

A total of 63,832 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows :—

Birth enquiry or first visits	3,527
Visits to infants (0-1 year)	
(excluding the initial visit)	9,867
Visits to children (1-5 years)	25,502
Special visits	1,880
Neo-natal and infant death visits ...	70
Ante-natal first visits	353
Ante-natal re-visits	304
Visits to aged men and others ...	5,634
Visits to aged women and others ...	7,580
Infectious disease visits	1,717
Ineffectual visits	7,398
 Total ...	 63,832

Child Welfare Centres

The building of the new health clinics at Easterside and West Acklam commenced in the Autumn. Arrangements are being made to equip the dental suite at Carlow Street and plans have been drawn up for the provision of a dental unit at Thorntree Health Centre.

The Mothers' Club at the Gables Clinic is still very active; there are about 100 members and between 50 and 60 attend each week. As well as talks, keep fit classes and excursions to places of interest, a badminton court is to be marked out.

From the following details can be seen aspects of the work carried on at these Centres.

Number of children 0-1 year	2,494
(attending for the first time)	
Number of children 1-5 years	157
(attending for the first time)	
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 year	23,688
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	15,854
Number of children examined by doctor	5,507
Number of children— advice given by Health Visitors ...	34,035
Total number of Clinic sessions ...	775

The following table shows the attendances during the year at the individual Clinics :—

	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Newlands Centre (2 sessions weekly)	1,850	1,450
Carlow Street (2 sessions weekly)	3,815	2,149
Grove Hill (2 sessions weekly)	3,725	2,557
St. Hilda's	1,489	1,200
Acklam	2,434	1,243
North Ormesby	1,338	779
Thorntree (2 sessions weekly)	1,670	1,481
Whinney Banks	1,980	1,176
St. Barnabas	1,396	848
Park End	1,197	914
West Acklam	1,469	840
Berwick Hills	1,325	1,217

Unless otherwise mentioned there is one session weekly at each of the Centres.

From the Child Welfare Centres 57 infants and children were subsequently referred for further treatment or opinion, the details being as follows :—

For hospital advice	...	...	...	3
Orthopaedic School Clinic	...	...	...	31
Paediatrician	...	...	...	5
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	...	11
North Riding Infirmary	...	...	...	7
(Ophthalmic 5, E.N.T. 2)				

Patch tests for tuberculosis are performed at the Centres when necessary.

Ascertainment of Hearing in Young Children

It was hoped that Professor Sir Alexander Ewing and his wife would be able to give a course to members of the health visiting service in this field. This was not possible but provisional arrangements have been made for it to be done in 1964.

Mothers of young children are advised of the necessity for screening of hearing, particularly after a child has had an infectious disease. 88 children were tested, one being referred for treatment.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This Clinic, run in association with the School Health Service for schoolchildren, gives advice for orthopaedic problems in the pre-school child when referred from a Child Welfare Clinic.

During the year, 18 sessions were held (usually once monthly with additional sessions when required to cope with a heavy waiting list) and at these sessions pre-school children paid 188 visits; these included 31 initial visits and 157 re-attendances.

Dental Care for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-Schoolchildren

This essential service is still handicapped by the continued shortage of dental staff. One morning session takes place each week in the Dental Clinic at the Grove Hill Centre.

During the year 101 expectant and nursing mothers, together with 30 children of pre-school age were seen in consultation. Examination and treatment were given as required.

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nurseries continue to be well used and the demand for admission is still great. In this connection,

provision has been made in the 1965/66 Capital Programme for an additional day nursery.

7 students sat and obtained their N.N.E.B. certificate and eight girls began their training. From the number of applications received it is evident that work with young children is becoming more popular with girls leaving school. The knowledge gained during their two years in the nursery enables them to take up a wide variety of work at the end of their course.

Visits by girls of school leaving age have been paid to the nurseries and several people have spent one or two weeks helping as part of their training as health visitors and social workers.

During the year 112 Girl Guides were tested in the Nurseries for their Child Nurse Badge.

Because of the frequency of breaks-in your Committee approved the installation of protection units in each of the three day nurseries.

Statistics :

	No. of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.63		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Mosman Terrace	25	35	25	35	18	25
Parkside ...	25	35	25	35	11	27
West Lane	25	35	25	35	13	21

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

Two nursery classes are registered, accommodating 68 children. The classes are held at :—

“ Grey Tiles ” Nursery School, Green Lane (40 places). Settlement Hall, Newport Road (28 places).

Two certificates of registration to child minders were issued during the year and one certificate was cancelled; the holder left the district, making a total of five registrations providing for 28 children.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The Family Planning Association are granted facilities at the Authority's Clinic buildings. Three sessions each week are held, two clinic buildings being used for this purpose.

During the year sanction for free consultation in accordance with the Council's scheme was granted by the Medical Officer of Health to 22 patients.

The sources of these patients were :—

General practitioners	...	...	...	15
Ante-natal and Welfare Clinics	...	...		7

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

Ministry of Food products and proprietary welfare foods are sold at all the Child Welfare Clinics and also at the Central Depot in Albert Terrace.

The following issues were made during the year, with the figures of the previous two years for comparison :—

	1963	1962	1961
National Dried Milk ...	13,397	15,879	17,690
Bottles of Orange Juice	25,071	21,841	39,412
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	2,102	2,530	4,862
Vitamin Tablets ...	2,587	2,643	5,590
Proprietary Food Sales	9,818	8,607	7,250
Packets of Food issued free of charge ...	876	692	355

S E C T I O N C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Public Health Act, 1936.

Under Section 172 of this Act, one person—suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis—was instructed by the Courts to accept in-patient hospital treatment for his condition. After a course of treatment he was subsequently discharged as being no longer infectious.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 3,286 compared with 5,195 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

There were no notifications of Diphtheria during 1963.

Scarlet Fever.

63 notifications were received as against 49 for the year 1962. Individual cases continued to be of a mild type and there were no deaths.

Paratyphoid Fever.

One case was notified.

Meningococcal Infections.

There were 6 notifications in 1963; and one death.

Erysipelas.

There were 2 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

19 cases were notified.

Dysentery.

Notifications of dysentery numbered 186 as against 429 for the year 1962; 97 were proved to be due to Shigella Sonne, 2 Shiga Boydii and 87 were not defined. As the result of following up these notified cases, a further 117 contacts were found to be positive symptomless excretors.

Measles.

During the year 1,390 notifications were received as compared with 2,762 for the year 1962. All cases were

visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses and School Nurses. There were no deaths.

Chickenpox.

1,163 notifications were received, of which 497 occurred in schoolchildren. All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 277 cases notified during the year with no death, as compared with 97 cases and no deaths in 1962. All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

5 cases were notified.

Influenza.

There were 6 deaths from this disease, as compared with 3 in the previous year.

Influenza Pneumonia.

No cases were notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

There were 26 cases notified, and there were 113 deaths registered.

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

Encephalitis.

2 cases occurred during the year.

Gastro-Enteritis.

There were 2 deaths from Gastro-Enteritis during the year, compared with 1 in 1962.

Food Poisoning.

45 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. Organisms as shown in Table IV.

Anthrax.

One case was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

	... ...	No. Vaccinated			
		Primary 1962	1963	Re-vaccinations 1962	1963
Under 1 year ...	... ...	675	47	—	—
1 year	... ...	1638	127	7	—
2-4 years	... ...	2854	91	57	17
5-14 years	... ...	6103	129	903	71
15 years and over	... ...	3226	253	3435	848
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		14496	647	4402	936
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Vaccination against Yellow Fever.

1,120 vaccinations were given during 1963. Of these, 539 were members of ships' crews (necessitating visits to 40 ships) and 581 were members of the general public.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During 1963, 285 people received two injections of Salk vaccine, and 2,435 people completed a course of immunisation with Oral vaccine (i.e. 3 doses).

In addition 2,309 people received a third (booster) dose either by injection or Oral vaccine, and 3,059 children between the age of 5 years and 12 years received a fourth dose.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out during the year 1963 is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	2,169
No. of schoolchildren immunised	1,239
No. of reinforcing injections	3,154

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups :—

Percentage of children under five years of age immunised	49%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised ...	85%

TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. B. Couts, for the following comments.

Tuberculosis, which was, of course, the main condition for which Chest Clinics were formed, is now only part of the work of the Chest Physician and Chest Clinic staff. It is, however, an important part and tuberculosis is still capable of producing a great deal of illness and even, at times, death. However, if patients are seen before the disease has produced permanent changes in the lungs, then the outlook with medical treatment is excellent, and even those patients with chronic long-standing disease can often obtain considerable benefit. Medical treatment for tuberculosis can be given at home but it is usually preferable to start treatment in hospital so that the patient's condition can be assessed more completely and he can be helped over the various difficulties which sometimes arise in the course of treatment, particularly in the first few weeks. It is, however, the case that patients need not stay in hospital for the long periods which used to be required nor need they spend long periods on complete rest in bed. In addition surgical treatment is now rarely required for tuberculosis of the lungs.

I mentioned last year that there was a small number of patients whose disease was not amenable to the usual treatment for various reasons, in particular because of development of resistance by the tubercle bacilli. This continues to be an occasional difficulty and in these patients the use of the "second-line" drugs, which have been developed in the last few years, has been of great value.

In Middlesbrough so far the tubercle bacilli excreted by patients newly diagnosed have in general proved to be sensitive to the three main standard anti-tuberculosis drugs, Streptomycin, PAS and Isonaizid.

Deaths

The number of deaths has not altered in the current year; most of these are occurring in middle-aged or elderly people, in particular in the age group 65 and over. Some of these deaths are in part due to associated conditions. There were 7 deaths in males as compared with 5 in females.

New Cases

New cases totalled 102 compared with 99 the previous year. While this is much the same figure as in the past few years, it has been increased by a small outbreak of primary tuberculosis which occurred in one of the schools owing to the presence of a tuberculous member of the staff.

This situation has now been dealt with successfully. Had it not been for this event the numbers would have been about 88 which would have been easily the lowest figure on record for this town. As occurs usually, the male population showed more tuberculosis than the female, the figures being 63 as against 39. A large proportion of the new cases in adults were found to be infectious and in fact many patients showed very extensive disease at the time of diagnosis.

Chest Clinic Attendances

603 new patients attended the Clinic in 1963 compared with almost 800 in 1962 and 707 in 1961. The number of new cases referred is affected to some extent by the incidence of epidemics of respiratory disease which occur from time to time. As in previous years the vast majority of new patients did not prove to have tuberculosis but many had chest diseases which were of great importance. In particular the incidence of chronic bronchitis with its crippling effects was found in a very large proportion of patients in many of whom disability was so marked that no effective treatment was possible. Any measures which the local health authority can take to diminish the heavy incidence of chronic bronchitis and bronchial neoplasm deserves the support of the entire population. A small but helpful measure would be the banning of smoking in public transport vehicles and cinemas.

Preventive Work

The preventive work of the Clinic continues on the usual lines. The work is conducted mainly by the four Tuberculosis Health Visitors who make reports on the domiciliary conditions of new patients and arrange for X-ray examinations and tuberculin testing of their families. Colleagues at work are also X-rayed. Those persons in contact with a case of tuberculosis who prove to be tuberculin-negative are offered B.C.G. vaccination and in all 344 B.C.G. vaccinations were given in 1963 and 390 by the Health Department in a specific case of school contacts, making a total of 734 for the year. Contact examinations led to the discovery of 12 cases of patients requiring notification by the Clinic staff and 14 in the case of the school. In all 957 contacts were X-rayed during the year. Contact examination, therefore, still seems to justify its existence.

I should like to close this year's report on the work of the Chest Clinic with a tribute to the Late Dr. Eric Downer who had great interest in the conduct of the anti-tuberculosis campaign and was of unfailing help whenever an approach was made to him.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age Groups	0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All ages
Respiratory										
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	7
Females ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	5
Non-Respiratory										
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	4	3	12

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS

Age Groups	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All ages
Respiratory														
Males ...	3	1	3	4	7	3	4	9	7	4	9	4	1	59
Respiratory														
Females ...	2	1	—	2	5	4	4	4	8	2	2	1	—	35
Non-Respiratory														
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
Non-Respiratory														
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4
Totals ...	5	2	3	6	12	7	8	16	17	7	12	6	1	102

The above does not include 4 transfers in.

Source of Notifications :—		1963	1962
Chest Clinic ...	...	30	35
Contacts—Routine	12	)	26
School	14	)	12
Mass Radiography ...	...	8	18
Registrar's Return ...	...	2	2
Transfers in ...	...	4	13
Other Hospitals ...	...	30	29
Industry ...	...	3	1
Routine Hospital Staff ...	...	2	1
H.M. Forces ...	...	1	1
		106	112

Middlesbrough Patients admitted to Hospital during 1963 :—

	Males	Females	Children
Tuberculous ...	36	24	8
Non-Tuberculous ...	174	42	4
	210	68	12

Contacts :—

	Clinic	A School	1963	1962
Babies under 6/52 given B.C.G.			74	119
Tuberculin negative (over 6/52 old)	... 310	+ 390 = 700		326
Tuberculin positive (over 6/52 old)	... 36	+ 43 = 79		39
Total B.C.G. Vaccination (inc. babies under 6/52)	344	+ 390 = 734		318
Contacts X-rayed	...		957	888
Contacts diagnosed as cases	12	+ 14 = 26		12
Contacts placed on observation	... 14	+ 4 = 18		4

Types of Cases Found

		Males and Females		Males	Females	Children
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum Negative	A.1 (Minimal)	9		3	6	26
	A.2 (Moderate)	7		5	2	—
	A.3 (Advanced)	2		2	—	—
		— 18		— 10	— 8	— 26
Sputum Positive	B.1 (Minimal)	11		8	3	1
	B.2 (Moderate)	31		19	12	—
	B.3 (Advanced)	7		4	3	—
		— 49		— 31	— 18	— 1
Non-Respiratory		8		4	4	—
		— 8		— 4	— 4	—
		—		—	—	—
		75		45	30	27
		—		—	—	—

Clinic Attendances**1963 1962**

Total attendances	... ... ...	6,114	7,312
New Patients	... ... ...	603	797

In the past a proportion of North Riding Patients were included in the Middlesbrough figures of patients attending this clinic. At that time the majority of N.R. patients attended Stead Hospital. The Stead Hospital clinics have now been reduced and during the year ending 31.12.63 in addition to the above figures 2,229 North Riding Patients attended the Middlesbrough clinic 355 of which were new patients.

INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1963

I am indebted to the Consultant Venereologist, Middlesbrough General Hospital, for the following.

The number of patients attending the Special Treatment Clinics in the Tees-side area during the year 1963 showed a rise of 9% over the previous year but the overall pattern by disease shows a close similarity to 1962 with the exception of the Darlington Clinic where a marked rise was noted in the number of Fresh Gonococcal infections.

Syphilis

The numbers of patients attending the Tees-side clinics with early acquired syphilis has been very low over the past seven years, and if seamen are excluded (there infection has in all cases been contracted elsewhere) the resulting figures would make it most misleading to show a rise or fall on an annual basis.

From the Statistical Records of the Middlesbrough Clinic the number of cases of early acquired syphilis have continued to fall steadily since 1948 if not as spectacularly as in the immediate post war years. Five yearly totals are as follows :—

Five Yearly Periods	1949-1953	1954-1958	1959-1963
Total No. Early Syphilis Cases	160	31	19
No. of Local Cases	106	8	7

It is a matter of speculation as to the next five year period—other areas have already noted an increase in early syphilis, e.g. in U.S.A. 1957—1961 the total No. has trebled.

Gonorrhoea

For the second year in succession there was a rise in the number of patients attending the Darlington Clinic with acute gonorrhoea.

A study of the age groups of patients treated at the above clinic shows the rise to be more pronounced in younger girls as can be seen from the following tables.

Year	Males			Females		
	15-19	20-24	25+	15-19	20-24	25+
1960	—	7	29	4	6	12
1961	2	5	10	1	4	3
1962	3	7	22	3	2	8
1963	1	15	28	8	6	7

The incidence of Gonorrhoea in other areas of Tees-side including Merchant Seamen shows little change in numbers or in age groups from the preceding year.

Other Conditions

The incidence of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis dealt with over the past seven years follows the same pattern as

gonorrhoea. During 1963 there was a rise of 38 cases in the area (203 as against 165 in 1962) this increase is distributed proportionately between the local clinics. The number of cases with an associated Arthritis remains at a very low level.

The overall rise in the number of cases attending local clinics is mainly in respect of persons who having recently run the risk of possible infection attend for examination and reassurance, this practice is to be encouraged.

Contact Tracing

Only two cases of Early Acquired Syphilis were dealt with during the year the others were merchant seamen who had contracted their infection abroad. Efforts to find the one suspected source of infection on Tees-side failed owing to insufficient information to establish identity. The number of local contacts given by patients suffering from Gonorrhoea was 200, of these 114 were persuaded to attend for examination, which is an improvement on previous years. Of the total number of contacts examined (114) 71 were found to have a gonococcal infection, they were treated and kept under observation.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE TEES-SIDE CLINICS 1963

Patients residing in	Number of New Cases in the Year			
	Totals	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Others
Middlesbrough	298	—	87	211
North Riding Yorks.	156	6	35	115
Co. Durham	129	5	27	93
Darlington	130	4	41	85
West Hartlepool	55	8	7	40
Stockton	64	1	20	43
Hartlepool	7	—	1	6
Merchant Seamen (all nationalities)	203	5	55	143
Br. Commonwealth (residing in the area)	78	2	41	35
Servicemen	8	—	2	6
Other Areas	44	1	15	28
Total No. of New Patients	1168	32	331	805

CONVALESCENT HOMES

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 124 patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, as shown below :—

Yorkshire Foresters Convalescent Home, Bridlington	34
Ropner Convalescent Home, Middleton St. George	23
Metcalfe Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	17
The Cheshire Home, Marske Hall	7
Morris Grange, Middleton Tyas	3
Boarbark Hall, Grange-over-Sands	1
c/o Mrs. Simpson, Redcar	21
“ Rushford,” Whitby	18

DAVISON HOME, DANBY

On the 1st January, 1963, there were 11 children resident at the Davison Home.

During the year a further 158 children were admitted (3 of them recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician: 131 school children and 24 pre-school convalescent cases).

Extensions for the provision of living room, staff rooms, play hut, children's covered way and a complete heating system of thermal storage heaters, etc. and other minor improvements, were started in November.

GROUP LABORATORY SERVICE

I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Wray and Dr. R. Blowers for the following information on the laboratory facilities available to the Tees-side area.

The services, provided jointly by the Central Clinic Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory, are available to hospital staff, general practitioners and public health authorities.

The amount of work undertaken increases each year and shortage of space is a constant problem. However, improvised accommodation has been found for two important additions to the laboratory services: a department for diagnosis and research into virus diseases was opened in November, 1963, and a department of exfoliative cytology, for early diagnosis of cancer of the womb, will begin work in 1964. The technical staff for these new units have been sent, for their specialised training, to laboratories in London and Newcastle.

SECTION D

OTHER SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Approval of Medical Practitioners' Regulations 1960.

The following medical officers are approved for the purpose of giving certificates under the above Regulations.

From the staff of St. Luke's Hospital :

Dr. T. M. Cuthbert	Dr. M. I. Renwick
Dr. H. Richardson	Dr. G. Leighton Davies
Dr. D. D. Webster	Dr. J. Blackburn
Dr. W. J. Browarski	

From the staff of the Middlesbrough Health Department:

Dr. Eric C. Downer	Dr. John Cahill
Dr. Robert Taylor	Dr. Janet B. Patterson
Dr. J. E. H. Tullis	

From the General Practitioners :

Dr. Reginald Belas.

Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre for children has 60 places and continues to be well attended. During the year the majority of the children attending were medically examined. A medical officer is always readily available in any emergency. Regular weekly hygiene inspections are carried out at the Centre. Four boys and four girls were found to have pediculi; others were found to have nits and general dirtiness. Some pupils were constant offenders in spite of help at the Centre and in their own homes.

A class catering for 18 adult females is held on five days a week at the Centre. They are now using premises which were normally used by the Male Adult Training Centre as a workshop. Alteration and decoration have made these into comfortable premises. Here they are taught simple sewing, embroidery, knitting, dressmaking, laundering, baking and jam-making. This is a particularly happy little group.

The Male Adult Training Centre in St. Paul's School, Victoria Street, was electrically wired to accommodate the new power tools with which the Centre was equipped. These larger premises have allowed an extra intake of males and the average attendance during the year has risen from 25 to 40.

In view of the fact that the Centre provided the necessary additional rooms, two more Supervisor/Instructors were employed (one with special knowledge of wrought-iron and metalwork) so that in addition to a larger variety of work becoming available to the men, it was also possible to keep those working in various workrooms under better surveillance. These premises (for the tenancy of which we are grateful to the Education Committee) are now occupied to capacity and the need is felt for even greater accommodation.

Hostels

Throughout the year the Hostel at 5 Park Road North, apart from an emergency admission bed, has been occupied by nine full-time residents. The atmosphere throughout the year has been most happy and their social evenings have been very successful.

Up to and including the month of December three of the residents were in remunerative employment. The majority of the remainder attend the Male Adult Training Centre.

In addition to the facilities provided by the Health Committee the public have been generous in their gifts to these young men.

Work undertaken in the Community

Section 28—National Health Service Act, 1946.

The after-care of mental health cases discharged from St. Luke's Hospital and notified to the Medical Officer of Health continued to be undertaken by the Mental Health Workers on the Department's staff.

Day Centre

A need was felt for a Centre for the rehabilitation of those members of the public who had been receiving psychiatric care, both in hospital and on the district. In October the Health Department premises at No. 1 Albert Terrace, were successfully converted into suitable premises for this type of Centre. A number of patients attending the Day Unit at the local hospital and also some of those being attended at home, were carefully selected to attend the Local Authority's Day Centre and from the start it has proved a success. The fact that it is sited in a busy main road on to which it has a large window frontage has greatly helped in the re-introduction of these people to community life. The members of the Centre are provided with a free meal at mid-day and the opportunity to participate in a large variety of handicrafts, for which purpose the Handicrafts Instructress attends daily.

Those members on drugs, the continuance of which is essential for their well-being, receive medication daily at the Centre under the supervision of a State Registered nurse.

Mental Health Clinics

Six afternoon sessions are held each week by Mental Health Officers at the Health Clinics.

The cases of those who are convalescent from mental illness are followed up and others are able to discuss problems of stress, which is so often a factor in the causation of mental illness.

Good liaison between the various sections of the Departments has enabled practical help to be given to many with problems of wide coverage.

The following cases have been admitted by the Mental Welfare Officers :

To St. Luke's Hospital :

M.H. Act, 1959	Section 25 :	6 Females 4 Males
	Section 26 :	5 Females 8 Males
	Section 29 :	32 Females 37 Males
	Section 60 :	— Females — Males
	Informal :	17 Females 21 Males

To Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital :

Informal :	4 Females 1 Male
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To Aycliffe Hospital :

Section 25 :	— Females — Males
Section 26 :	— Females — Males
Section 29 :	— Females — Males
Section 60 :	— Females — Males
Informal :	4 Females 1 Male

The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough mentally subnormal cases in Institutions :—

	M	F	Formal		Informal	
			M	F	M	F
Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital	...	4	1	55	29	
Aycliffe Hospital	...	7	5	70	44	
Rampton State Institution	...	3	3	—	—	
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	...	2	—	1	—	
Etloe House, Leyton	...	—	1	—	—	
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	...	—	—	—	—	1
Bishop Auckland Institution	...	—	—	—	—	4
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley	1	—	—	—	—	
Field-Heath House	...	—	1	—	—	
Howbeck Hostel, West Hartlepool	—	1	—	—	—	
Royal Earlswood Institution, Surrey	1	—	—	—	—	
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	1	—	—	—	
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	—	1	—	—	—	
Fountain Hospital, London General Hospital, West Hartlepool	...	—	—	1	—	
Westwood Hospital, Barnsley	1	—	—	—	—	
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	...	19	14	127	85	

CARE AND AFTERCARE

Six nurses, experienced in the care and problems of the aged continue to do the bulk of this work. The Health Visitors, together with the Handicrafts Instructress and a Social Worker also undertake some of this work.

The care given to the aged has expanded during 1963, largely as a direct result of the chiropody service, which commenced at the beginning of the year. Applicants for this service were visited by the geriatric nurses in their homes and it was found in many instances that other help was also required.

Thus, at the end of 1963, there was a total of 1,835 people on the register—an increase of 100 over last year. Of this number 784 live alone 640 of them being women.

Visits are paid weekly, monthly and in some instances daily, according to need and to ensure that adequate care and attention is given. Bed baths, hair washing, pedicures, etc., continue to be given. Patients who need frequent nursing attention are passed to the care of the District Nursing Association.

Requests for the geriatric service come mainly from general practitioners, other sources being relatives, hospitals, neighbours and other social Bodies.

Twenty-nine social reports were submitted at the request of the Geriatric Consultant, with whom there is liaison.

Work done by Geriatric Nurses :—

No. on register	1,835
No. of men	516
No. of women	1,319
No. referred to Part III Accommodation	102
No. admitted to " " "	72
No. referred for Meals on Wheels ...	264
No. referred for W.V.S. clothing ...	138
No. referred for chiropody	521
Total visits paid to elderly persons	11,023
No. of baths given	943
No. of shaves given	1,248
No. of haircuts (men)	130
No. of hair washes (women)	31

Chiropody

The number of persons referred for domiciliary chiropody during 1963 was 144, of which 9 were waiting for attention on 31.12.63. Thirty-two of these persons were referred by general practitioners, two persons being handicapped and the remainder geriatric.

A chiropody session was commenced at The Gables Clinic on 11.2.63: 88 persons have been referred—19 by their own doctors, 3 persons being handicapped. A session commenced at St. Hilda's Clinic on 12.2.63—74 persons referred, 11 by their own doctors, including 1 pregnant mother. Carlow Street Clinic session commenced on 17.5.63—77 persons referred, 19 by their own doctors including one handicapped person; 2 persons referred from the Male Adult Training Centre.

Thus it can be seen that this service is increasing rapidly and more sessions are envisaged in 1964.

Meals on Wheels Service

It was thought that some of the elderly people who are living alone and within easy walking distance of a Health Clinic would perhaps enjoy partaking of their "meals-on-wheels" much better in the company of others. Accordingly, arrangements were made to have meals delivered and served by members of the W.V.S., at two clinics—Carlow Street and St. Hilda's. Both Clinics opened in March, for one day weekly, the numbers of persons attending on the

first day being 10 and 13 respectively. During the year, attendances at St. Hilda's grew steadily but at Carlow Street declined, with only one person attending in November. It was, therefore, decided to discontinue this service at Carlow Street at the end of that month.

Diabetic Survey

The clinistix test for diabetes continues to be carried out, two cases being detected among the elderly and two in young children. Of 285 persons registered as blind, 14 are suffering from diabetes.

Dietitian

The dietitian, employed part-time, works mainly in the clinics, giving talks and demonstrations on dietary to expectant mothers and mothers of young children. Now that the service is becoming better known, many requests for her help are received; for example, special diets for diabetics, obesity and other medical conditions.

Home Help Tutor

During the year the Health Visitors have requested this service for families known to them who would benefit by this help. In one or two instances, however, this help has been rejected because "I know how to look after my house and family." Too often, unfortunately, this is not the case; therefore the Health Visitors require to give extra supervision in these circumstances.

Nursing Equipment on Loan

The Department continues to lend, where necessary, wheelchairs, commodes, bedpans, beds and mattresses, etc., thus easing the burden of patient care.

Occupational Therapy

During the year the patients attending the occupational therapy classes worked very steadily. Though the classes are small the work is of a very good quality and in November a very successful Sale of Work of the accumulated articles was held and was extremely well attended. In January the classes held their Christmas Party in St. Mary's Restaurant, when 47 patients and guests attended the dinner and took part in the games which followed.

The total number of patients given instruction :— 71.

Attending The Gables Handicraft Classes ...	18
Attending Park End Handicraft Classes ...	7
Old Folks attending Albert Terrace	9
Attending Adult Training Centre Classes ...	20
Attending Day Centre	11
Patients given domiciliary instruction ...	6

No financial grants were made to purchase materials or tools.

Relatives Visiting Patients in Hospital

The Council implemented the provisions of Circular 85/49 for financial assistance and during the year six cases were helped.

THE SOCIAL WORKER

The work of the Social Worker has continued steadily throughout the year although most of the cases have been referred from inside the Health Department.

Accommodation problems of young persons with children are still very pressing.

Eighty-three new cases have been referred during the year as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health	9
Superintendent Health Visitor	28
Supervisor of Midwives	2
Mental Welfare Officers	7
Domestic Help Organiser	6
Home Visitor/Teacher for the Blind ...	9
General Practitioners	2
Moral Welfare Association	1
Social Worker	17
W.V.S.	1
Social Worker, St. Luke's Hospital ...	1

Categories into which these cases have fallen and the Nature of help required, were :—

Geriatric Care and Attention	17
Maternity and Child Welfare	3
Social Investigation	7
General Help	14
Accommodation	17
Financial	17
Matrimonial	6
Convalescence	2
Number of visits	709
Number of interviews	115

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No Action was required under Section 47 of this Act during the year.

Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

This register of handicapped persons continues to be maintained and visits are made, from time to time, by the Health Visitors. In this way, persons requiring help are advised of the various Bodies from whence this can be received. This visiting also brings to light the need for house alterations, e.g. ramps to steps, provision of hand rails and bath grips, widening of doorways for wheel-chairs, etc.

The employment situation for handicapped persons in Middlesbrough is still difficult, with little scope for them in the heavy industries of the area. There does appear to be a need for a Sheltered Workshop for such persons to give them employment and thus a sense of purpose and achievement.

Care of the Blind and Partially Sighted

The registration and visitation of blind and partially sighted persons is carried out by the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind acting as the Voluntary Agency for the Local Authority and the three home visitor/teachers are seconded full-time to the Agency. Liaison between the Department and the home visitor/teachers is by a weekly conference held at the Health Department when full discussion of blind and partially sighted cases takes place. Cases referred for examination with a view to registration were visited by the home visitor/teachers and their reports submitted to the Medical Officer of Health before ophthalmological examination was arranged. On receipt of the completed form B.D. 8 a copy is forwarded to the family practitioner, who is advised to consult the Ophthalmologist regarding any treatment recommended.

Blind Cases

On Register 31.12.62	...	...	...	...	286
New Cases	...	...	...	...	28
Transfers in	...	...	...	...	5
Deaths	...	...	...	...	27
Transfers out	...	...	...	...	8
De-certified	...	...	...	...	—
Remaining on Register 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	284

Of the new cases registered 9 were due to cataract, 2 to glaucoma and 17 to other causes. In 2 cases where treatment was recommended 2 patients had the necessary treatment.

Partially Sighted Cases

On Register 31.12.62	...	...	...	68
New Cases	...	...	...	10
Transfers in	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	5
Transfers out	...	...	...	3
Re-certified	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Blind Register	...	...	...	6
Remaining on Register 31.12.63	...	...	...	66

In the two cases where treatment was recommended, on follow-up both patients refused treatment.

Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons

Number of Cases registered during 1963—28.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1963—284.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar Fibroplasia	Others
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :	M aged 81 yrs. M aged 65 yrs. M aged 70 yrs. F aged 80 yrs. F aged 77 yrs. F aged 84 yrs. F aged 79 yrs.	F aged 83 yrs. M aged 80 yrs.		M aged 87 yrs. M aged 50 yrs. F aged 72 yrs. M aged 41 yrs. F aged 77 yrs. F aged 68 yrs. M aged 75 yrs. F aged 82 yrs. M aged 74 yrs. F aged 44 yrs. M aged 88 yrs. F aged 36 yrs. F aged 32 yrs. M aged 77 yrs. M aged 45 yrs. F aged 74 yrs. F aged 69 yrs.
(a) No treatment				
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital Supervision)	F aged 91 yrs. (surgical) F aged 73 yrs. (medical)			
Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	F aged 91 yrs. (refusal) F aged 73 yrs. (refusal)			

Following-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during 1963—10.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1963—66.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar Fibroplasia	Others
I. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment.				
(b) Treatment, (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	M aged 65 yrs. (surgical) F aged 75 yrs. (medical) M aged 60 yrs. (surgical)			F aged 69 yrs. (optical) M aged 66 yrs. (surgical) F aged 99 yrs. (optical) M aged 74 yrs. (optical) F aged 63 yrs. (medical) F aged 62 yrs. (Hosp. Spv.) M aged 68 yrs (medical)
II. Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	M aged 65 yrs. F aged 75 yrs.			M aged 66 yrs (surgical) F aged 63 yrs (medical) M aged 68 yrs (medical)

The following table shows the presence of Middlesbrough handicapped people in Homes outside the Borough.

St. David's Hospital, London	...	...	1
Marske Hall	...	...	5
Linkfield Home, Filey	...	...	3
Cookridge Hall, Leeds	...	...	2
Maghull Home, Liverpool	...	...	3
Part III Accommodation, Darlington	...	...	1
Dell House, Lowestoft	...	...	1
Staunton Harold, Ashby de la Zouch	...	...	1
Park View, Thornaby	...	...	1
Leeds House, New Brighton	...	...	1
Spofforth Hall, Wetherby	...	...	1
Fulford Grange, Rawdon	...	...	1
Lister House, Ripon	...	...	1

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Middlesbrough District Nursing Association continue to provide a Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Council. Four members of the Council sit on the Executive Committee of the Nursing Association, and the Medical Officer of Health attends its meetings.

The medical and other staff of the Health Department take part in the training of the district nurses, giving lectures and demonstrations.

On the 31st December, 1963, there were 12 nurses employed whole-time, and 9 nurses employed part-time and 6 Student Nurses working under the direction of the Superintendent, Miss P. Elliott. The Home is approved for training purposes.

Shown overleaf is a summary of the work of the Association based on the monthly reports submitted by it.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Each year the responsibilities and duties of the Home Help Service continue to increase and again it was the aged and chronic sick cases that showed a marked rise. With the aid of this service the aged can continue to live in the comfort of their own homes and with their treasured possessions around them; it is also much less expensive to provide the services of a Home Help in the homes of these people than admit them to hospital or hostels and many still prefer the freedom of their own homes whatever the circumstances, to being admitted into care.

Recruitment of satisfactory staff over the year was still as difficult as ever but many letters of appreciation were received with regard to the kindness and efficiency of various members of the existing staff, whose hard work and sense of responsibility helps to maintain the high standard of this service.

Talks on this service were given by the Organiser to the Young Wives' Clubs, Townswomen's Guilds, Salvation Army and Sisterhoods in the town.

MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HOME NURSING SERVICE—FOR THE YEAR 1963

Patients Receiving Attention at beginning of month	New Cases	Total	Discharged	Cases Remaining on books at end of month	Total Visits Paid	Ex-hospital Cases
				Remaining on books at end of month		
January	340	97	437	328	6654	17
February	328	102	430	331	5931	16
March	331	131	462	339	6023	23
April	339	117	456	335	7458	29
May	335	94	429	346	6438	14
June	346	77	423	343	6473	11
July	343	92	435	332	6719	21
August	332	92	424	322	6122	18
September	322	97	419	335	5758	18
October	335	101	436	341	7952	27
November	341	115	456	346	7063	14
December	346	85	431	349	8139	24

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES

Abscess	...	...	...	...	Nephrectomy	...
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	Neuritis	...
Amputation	...	...	...	...	New Babies	...
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	Otitis Media	...
Appendectomy	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia	...
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	Prepatellar Bursa	...
Blindness	...	...	...	...	Prostectomy	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	Removal of Gallstones	...
Burns	...	...	...	...	Removal of Toe Nail	...
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	Re-suture after Delivery	...
Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	Senility	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	Septic Toe	...
Cerebral Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	Sinus	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	Splenectomy	...
Colectomy	...	...	...	...	Sterilisation	...
Colostomy	...	...	...	...	Threatened Abortion	...
Colyastitis	...	...	...	...	Transplantation of Ureters	...
Constipation	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis, Other	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	...
Cramp	...	...	...	...	Tumour	...
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	Urticaria	...
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	Vomiting	...
Dressings	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Endometritis	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Epithelioma	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Excision	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Fractures	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Gangrene	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Gastrectomy	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Goutie Extrosis	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Heart Conditions	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Hysterectomy	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
ileostomy	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Injections	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Laceration	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Laminctomy	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Mastectomy	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...
Mastomatitis	...	...	...	...	Wounds	...

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND VISITS PAID

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Cases	Total Visits
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Medical ...	48 2824	51 2776	64 2731	49 3679	33 2981	29 3041	37 3035	30 2899	38 2714	39 3921	43 3308	32 4237	493 38146	47
Surgical ...	10 530	8 417	5 478	13 646	10 494	7 528	9 617	8 572	13 509	12 725	21 652	9 687	125 6805	
Infectious Diseases ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
*Tuberculosis	4 1423	7 1167	12 1215	8 1333	6 1335	4 1176	7 1239	4 926	7 900	7 1289	11 1116	6 1179	83 14298	
Maternal Complications	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
† Others	32 1826	33 1538	44 1569	41 1727	45 1628	34 1701	39 1828	50 1725	36 1598	39 1969	37 1956	35 2038	465 21103	
Totals ...	94 6603	99 5998	125 5993	111 7385	94 6438	75 6452	92 6719	96 6122	98 7913	112 7032	82 8091	1170 80392		

PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	Men	Women	Total
On Books, 1/1/63	... ...	... 47	167
New Patients During Year ...	... 182	... 291	473
Remaining on Books, 31/12/63	49	138	187
*Mainly injections			
† Includes special injections : Cases 332 : Visits 9614.			

The number of enquiries for Home Help was 293, apart from maternity bookings.

The following Table shows the sources from which enquiries were made :—

		1963	1962	1961	1960
Patients and Relatives ...		47%	43%	53%	50%
Doctors		14%	17%	10%	10%
Hospitals		6%	10%	9%	7%
District Nursing Assoc. ...		1%	1%	1%	1%
National Assistance Board		13%	8%	13%	15%
Health Department ...		17%	19%	13%	15%
Others		2%	2%	1%	2%

The number of maternity bookings numbered 168, as compared with 163 in 1962, of which 140 cases were covered. Of the 28 cases not attended.

- 19 gave no reason for cancellation
- 3 were admitted to hospital
- 6 made private arrangements.

Period of attendance on cases covered :—

9	had full time help for 3 weeks.
91	" " " " " 2 weeks.
27	" " " " " 1 week.
8	" half-time " " 2 weeks.
4	" " " " " 1 week.
1	" part-time " " 1 week.

The following Table shows the nature and number of cases attended for 1963. The total number of cases shows a rise of 106 cases, of which 64 were old-age pensioners.

	Aged 65 yrs. or over	Chronic Sick	T.B.	Mentally Dis- ordered	Mater- nity	Others Genl. & H'cpd. etc.	Total	1962	1961
On books 1.1.63	394	23	6	2	1	8	434	372	342
Cases commenced	199	22	1	3	139	48	412	398	478
Cases completed	103	19	1	4	137	42	306	336	448
On books 31.12.63	490	26	6	1	3	14	540	434	372

The number of Home Helps employed varied from 71 at the beginning of the year to 76 at the end of the year.

Of the 76 employed in December, 7 were available full-time, 8 casual, available full-time and 61 part-time only.

The total number of hours worked by the staff over the year totalled 94,674.

2,939 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Officially closed September, 1963. This mortuary—principally for cases of drowning in the River Tees—was infrequently used, the last occasion being July, 1962.

Facilities are now provided at the Mortuary of the General Hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

As in previous years, the demands on the Service continued to increase as follows :—

		Patients Carried	Mileage
1962	... ...	66,908	222,922
1963	... ...	76,901	240,828
Increase	...	9,993	17,906

This increase is mainly due to the expansion of the Day Hospital service and the annual increase in out-patient cases, the increase here being 8,695.

The establishment is :—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
- 5 Telephonists
- 32 Driver/Attendants
- 1 Male Attendant
- 1 Female Attendant
- 1 Cleaner

Four drivers whose duties are primarily the conveyance of midwives are also based at the Ambulance Station and come under the direct control of the Ambulance Officer.

The vehicle strength during 1963, was :—

- 8 Traditional ambulances
- 5 Dual purpose ambulances
- 2 Sitting case cars
- 2 Hillman Huskies (Midwifery Service)

CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1963

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Petrol Galls.	Oil Pints
January ...	275	441	2,459	105	21
February ...	299	524	2,577	101	2
March ...	306	540	2,712	113	24
April ...	298	467	2,476	97	2
May ...	268	336	2,087	79	4
June ...	283	432	2,366	92	15
July ...	294	465	2,535	98	7
August ...	266	428	2,189	83	11
September ..	266	325	2,046	78	7
October ...	292	439	2,150	80	4
November ...	255	365	1,909	76	3
December ...	235	278	1,622	68	5
Total ...	3,337	5,040	27,128	1,070	105

In addition 394 calls were made by Ambulance Service vehicles.

DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1963

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	4	4	16	—	15
Males	4
Females	35
						Total	39

NURSING HOMES

Homes first registered during year	... ... ...	— — —	No. of beds provided for			Total
			No. of Homes	No. of Maternity	Others	
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	... ...	4	14	66	80	

MUNICIPAL CREMATORIUM

I am indebted to the Cemeteries Superintendent for the following statistics of cremations carried out in the Municipal Crematorium during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

1963	Journeys	TYPE OF PATIENTS				CATEGORIES												MILEAGE			PETROL(Gals.)			OIL (Pints)									
		Recumbent	Sitting	Carried in Ambulances	Carried in S/case Vehicles	Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Works Illnesses	Home Accidents	Maternity	Obstetrical	Mental	House Transfers	Hospital Transfers	Out Patients	Admissions	Discharges	West Lane Hospital Cases	School Clinics, Occupation Centres, etc.	Conveyance of Midwives	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	West Lane Ambulance	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Fuel Oil (Diesel)	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total		
January	1620	1686	4995	3760	2921	121	23	22	4	19	91	7	3	5	164	4132	629	781	140	507	33	6681	11083	8938	589	20610	851	514	1365	65	31	13	44
February	1417	1369	4610	3572	2407	81	22	17	2	16	97	17	5	6	159	3786	547	706	115	391	12	5979	10789	8103	408	19300	824	443	1267	55	55	13	68
March	1596	1603	4805	3668	2740	104	21	12	10	21	111	21	3	5	187	3821	671	827	158	319	17	6408	11539	8774	507	20820	829	477	1306	60	68	21	89
April	1502	1572	4405	3485	2492	97	26	19	6	19	121	13	4	3	214	3707	580	715	116	327	10	5977	11274	8083	369	19726	783	390	1173	42	46	23	69
May	1645	1667	5318	3740	3245	117	21	17	4	23	103	14	3	4	209	4629	479	730	85	508	39	6985	11594	9542	331	21467	741	481	1222	54	53	18	71
June	1502	1346	4430	3325	2451	130	19	25	8	12	99	13	1	6	250	3541	445	712	79	369	68	5776	10537	8201	343	19081	728	431	1159	48	61	16	77
July	1662	1663	5177	3787	3053	139	15	29	2	12	110	9	5	4	267	4408	538	763	119	376	44	6840	11428	9563	498	21489	750	454	1204	50	38	28	66
August	1642	1452	4436	3332	2556	126	18	26	3	13	94	6	3	3	196	3696	495	732	91	319	67	5888	10503	7934	436	18873	746	395	1141	38	38	22	60
September	1564	1659	4352	3488	2523	147	15	58	9	16	87	4	2	9	191	3755	537	740	101	321	19	6011	10927	7864	416	19207	749	376	1125	49	29	23	52
October	1653	1777	5195	4023	2949	136	14	27	2	19	91	7	1	3	188	4683	486	716	134	454	11	6972	11100	8202	569	19871	833	409	1242	52	45	23	68
November	1635	1663	5433	3983	3113	107	18	28	4	22	98	8	3	5	210	4669	563	667	132	530	32	7096	11576	9008	545	21129	891	483	1374	53	44	37	81
December	1596	1611	4677	3558	2730	135	23	32	3	22	101	5	3	4	161	4129	560	700	77	291	42	6288	11005	8012	238	19255	873	450	1323	48	63	31	94
Total	19034	19068	57833	43721	33180	1440	235	312	57	214	1203	124	35	57	2396	49056	6530	8789	1347	4712	394	76901	133355	102224	5249	240828	9598	5303	14901	614	571	268	839

In connection with this report I would point out the following increases above the year 1962. Patients (all types) 9,993. Out-patients only 8,695. Mileage travelled 17,906. Despite the above increases the "miles per patient" carried has been reduced from 3.3 in 1962 to 3.1 in 1963.

The cremations totalled 1,390 and were from the following districts :—

Middlesbrough	542	Stockton U.D.	76
Billingham	95	Saltburn	83
Cleveland	181	Thornaby	61
Eston	6	Whitby	9
Redcar	142	Various Others	22
Stockton	173		

MEDICAL (Superannuation/Sickness) EXAMINATIONS

The Department undertakes the medical examination of employees of the Council and the table below shows the number of examinations arranged in 1963 and the previous three years.

Departments	1963	1962	1961	1960
Education	19	32	30	61
Catering	—	1	1	—
Cemeteries	3	4	6	4
Children's	19	8	28	28
Cleansing	18	87	10	39
Fire Brigade	13	16	7	4
Health	68	45	45	54
Housing	6	3	6	2
Libraries	10	12	6	7
Magistrates & Probation	7	6	5	—
Parks	23	20	23	19
Police	12	1	2	5
Sanitary & Baths	3	9	11	4
Surveyor & Engineer	214	107	178	138
Town Clerk	7	6	7	7
Treasurer	2	6	3	8
Transport	232	314	348	297
T.V. and C.				
Water Board	2	5	4	23
Weights & Measures	—	—	—	1
Welfare	26	28	33	28

SECTION E

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

HOUSING — SLUM CLEARANCE

Area	Houses	No. of houses	Date of representation	Action
Lime Street No. 1.	27 Farrer St., 41-49, 49½, 53-63, 93-103 Cannon St., 2-8, 14, 16, 20, 5-43 Benjamin St., 36-84, 63, 67-71, 75, 79, 81, 85-95, 99-105 Lord St., 64, 72, 76, 78, 86-98, 63-101 Lime St., 60-98, 57-75, 79, 81 Gladstone St., 54-74, 61-79 Nelson St., 50, 54, 58-72 Denmark St.	181	16. 1.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street No. 1.	71 & 73 Cannon St.	2	16. 1.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street No. 2	75½ & 77 Cannon St.	2	16. 1.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Atlas Street	1-31 Atlas St.	16	22. 1.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Bulmer Street No. 1.	3-25, 4-14 Bulmer St., 50-70, 35-43 Marsh St., 3-13 Gauntlet St., 207 Cannon St./ 1 Gauntlet St., 215A Cannon St./1 Bulmer St., 217-223 Cannon St., 225 Cannon St./ 48 Marsh St.	51	14. 2.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Bulmer Street No. 2.	34-56 Bulmer St. 23-55 Gauntlet St.	29	14. 2.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Bulmer Street No. 3.	65-77 Bulmer St.	7	14. 2.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Wesley Street	3, 5 & 7 Wesley St.	3	9. 4.63	Clearance Order.
Paul's Road No. 1.	36, 38, 40 St. Paul's Road.	3	20. 5.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Lincoln Street	1-15, 19, 8, 10, 16, 22, 26-32, 66 Buck St. 1-45, 49, 51, 55-71 Lincoln St., 2-16, 20-32, 36-44, 48-74 Lincoln St., 5-25, 29-35, 39 Snowdon Road, 52, 58 West Street.	104	25. 6.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.

Area	Houses	No. of houses	Date of representation	Action
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 1.	24/26, 34, 36, 46, 50, 52 Boundary Road. 37-63 Adam Street.	20	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 2.	67 & 69 Adam Street.	2	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 3.	17-31 Adam Street.	8	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 4.	3 & 5 Adam Street.	2	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 5.	1 & 3 Dean Street.	2	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 6.	5-37 Dean Street. 28/30, 32, 34 Cannon St.	20	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 7.	6, 8, 12, 14, 18-32, 38, 40 Denmark St., 40, 42, 44, 52, 54 Cannon St. 5, 7, 11, 13, 17-35, 39-51, 55 Nelson St. 2-10, 14-24, 30-50 Nelson St. 50 Cannon St./52 Nelson St., 5-31, 39, 47, 49, 51 Gladstone St., 6-12, 20, 26, 42, 44 Gladstone St., 3-15, 19-51 Lime Street.	113	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 8.	60 & 62 Cannon Street.	2	12.11.63	Compulsory Purchase Order.

Individually Unfit	No. of houses	Date of representation	Action
199A Newport Road	1	1. 1.63	Closing Order.
46 Disraeli Street & 296 Cannon Street	2	7. 1.63	Closing Order.
37 Farrer Street	1	16. 1.63	Demolition Order.
20 Grange Road	1	30. 1.63	Closing Order.
32 Milton Street	1	22. 2.63	Closing Order.
42 St. Paul's Road	1	20. 5.63	Closing Order.
41 & 43 Lime Street	2	12. 9.63	Closing Order.
164 Newport Road	1	11.11.63	Closing Order.
2 Punch Street	1	14.11.63	Closing Order.
2 & 4 Brunswick Street	2	12.12.63	Closing Order.

WATER SUPPLY

The Middlesbrough Corporation, as local sanitary authority, has still the duty of ensuring and reporting that the drinking water supply of the town is adequate in quality and quantity. The Authority therefore takes a certain number of independent samples of drinking water from dwelling houses and drinking fountains and reports on this sampling and further reference will be found in Sections E and G of the Report.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Atha, Engineer to the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board for the following report.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Bacteriological samples of the raw water are examined approximately weekly and the treated waters are examined as they leave the treatment plants and at various points in the distribution system. Over 80 samples per month of the treated waters were taken for bacteriological examination and the results showed the supplies to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

A large part of Middlesbrough is supplied from Long Newton Reservoir in which water from the Lartington Slow Sand Filtration Plant is mixed with about one third of its volume of water from the River Tees derived supply and also a little from the Lartington Rapid Gravity Filtration Plant. Other parts of the town are supplied direct with water from the River Tees derived supply and the Lartington Rapid Gravity Filtration Plant. Summary of Analysis sheets are enclosed for the water leaving the treatment plants referred to above and also for the mixed water leaving Long Newton Reservoir. These summaries show the chemical characteristics of the supplies and also the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out during the year.

The treatment of the Lartington Gravitation Supply consists of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. The supply derived from the River Tees and that treated at the Lartington Rapid Gravity Filtration Plant are both decolourised by chemical coagulation methods. This is followed by rapid gravity filtration, pH adjustment and chlorination. The water leaving Long Newton distribution reservoir is filtered through revolving microstrainers, which have 160,000 apertures to the square inch, and then re-chlorinated before passing into supply.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

**THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY
from the
SLOW SAND FILTRATION PLANT**

**Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1963**

**Chemical Results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated**

Chemical Results		Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.009	0.044	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.100	0.230	0.030
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	†0.010	0.100	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	0.7	1.8	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	...	7.2	11.0	4.4
Colour (Hazen)	...	78	125	30
Turbidity as Silica	...	3	20	1.6
pH	...	7.0	7.3	6.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	6	20	3
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	30	42	20
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	30	42	20
Non Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	18	35	10	
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	48	60	40
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	42	52	36
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	7	11	3
Chloride as Cl	...	8.6	11.5	5.0
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	...	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	...	2	3	2
Iron as Fe	...	0.22	0.72	0.05
Potassium as K	...	0.85	1.2	0.55
Sodium as Na	...	4.4	4.9	3.7
Total Solids dried at 105°C	...	90	112	71
Electric Conductivity	...	111	130	88

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

† — Less than.

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	...	16	36	6
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	...	23	86	7
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	...	14	56	2
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	99.7%	
Percentage of samples showing no reactions for B. coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	99.7%	

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD**LARTINGTON RAPID GRAVITY FILTRATION PLANT****Summary of Analysis Results****1st January to 31st December, 1963**

**Chemical results are expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated**

Chemical Results		Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.026	0.110	†0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.050	0.085	0.025
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	0.001	0.004	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	0.4	1.2	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	...	0.4	0.6	0.15
Colour (Hazen)	...	4	7	3
Turbidity as Silica	...	0.8	3	0.1
pH	...	7.4	8.9	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	2.6	5.0	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	26	33	18
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	26	33	18
Non Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	47	59	38	
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	73	86	61
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	66	78	53
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	7	12	2
Chlorides as Cl	...	18	18.5	16.5
Phosphates as P ₂ O ₅	...	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	...	2	3	1.5
Iron as Fe	...	0.11	0.28	†0.04
Potassium as K	...	0.85	1.2	0.6
Sodium as Na	...	4.5	5.2	3.8
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	137	165	112

† = less than.

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	...	2	30	—
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	...	3	35	—
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	100%	
Percentage of samples giving no reaction for B. coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	100%	

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
RIVER TEES DERIVED SUPPLY FROM
BROKEN SCAR WORKS, DARLINGTON

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1963

**Chemical results are expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated**

Chemical Results		Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.065	0.460	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.049	0.145	0.012
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	0.001*	0.004	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	1.2	2.6	0.2
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	...	0.92	3.0	0.5
Colour (Hazen)	...	6	15	†3
Turbidity as Silica	...	†3	7	Nil
pH	...	7.5	8.0	6.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	6	26	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	73	127	25
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	73	127	25
Non Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	61	85	44	
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	134	195	80
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	107	161	79
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	22	40	8
Chlorides as Cl	...	12.5	24	5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	...	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	...	3.4	6	1
Iron as Fe	...	0.09	0.36	Nil
Potassium as K	...	1.7	2.9	1.1
Sodium as Na	...	8.9	15.2	6.0
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	190	275	115
Electric Conductivity	...	283	415	170

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

* Approximate. † = less than.

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	...	5	18	—
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	...	6	34	—
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	...	9	18	—
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	98.6 %	
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B. Coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	99.7 %	

**THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LONG NEWTON RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION ZONE**

**Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1963**

**Chemical Results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated**

Chemical Results		Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.120	0.400	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.094	0.125	0.045
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	0.002	0.01	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	0.6	1.25	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	...	3.5	4.7	2.35
Colour (Hazen)	...	35	60	17
Turbidity as Silica	...	2.5	4.0	1.0
pH	...	7.2	7.3	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	4	7	2.5
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	41	58	32
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	41	58	32
Non Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	36	42	25	
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	77	99	65
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	64	82	53
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	13	17	4
Chlorides as Cl	...	13	15.5	11
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	...	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	...	2.5	3	2
Iron as Fe	...	0.10	0.12	0.04
Potassium as K	...	1.12	1.35	0.85
Sodium as Na	...	5.6	8.2	3.0
Total Solids dried at 105°C	...	130	150	110

† — Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	98.4%
Percentage of samples giving no B. Coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	99.6%

PUBLIC BATHS

I am obliged to Mr. J. I. Learmonth, Baths Manager, for the following information.

The attendances at Middlesbrough Baths Department for the calendar year 1963 were 398,156, and despite severe winter weather and a moderate summer, this total showed increase in attendance in comparison with the previous year.

Slipper Baths

Slipper baths were well attended during the year, and although showing reduction in comparison with the return of the previous year, showed increase when compared with the average attendance of the four years 1959 to 1962. Attendances in 1963 totalled 118,253 and the average attendance of the years 1959 to 1962 was 115,851.

The modern North Ormesby Branch opened by Alderman Flynn on 4th May, 1961 was again heavily used during the year and showed attendance of 30,315, which was an increase in attendance of 2,147 when compared with the previous year. This establishment continues to have spells of one-bath-per-minute use, as in the previous year, when all baths fill and queues form, and as many users cannot choose times other than peak ones to attend, it is unlikely that much further attendance increase will take place in this very attractive branch.

Attendances at Slipper baths in the Central Baths and in the branch establishments in Cannon Street and Dacre Street were well maintained during the year, and the Dacre Street Branch will provide a further public service in the near future.

Turkish, Russian, Foam, etc. Baths

The year 1963 followed the trend of 1962 in this section of the Department, and there were 12,392 attenders in 1963 in comparison with 11,833 in the previous year. Facilities in this section were strained and a clothes storage system had to be used during the busier periods.

Swimming Pools

The attendances at the swimming pools in the year 1963 were 269,393, and the trend continued to be toward attendance increase. The introduction of continuous admission to the large pool during the year was received with favour by users and has been responsible for attendance increase. It is unfortunate that the small pool, by reason of design, does not lend itself to this type of admission system, since its depth is greatly preferred by learners, youngsters and family groups.

Swimming Clubs

There continues to be a waiting list for Swimming Club facilities.

Pool Water

During the year, very careful attention was paid to the maintenance of the high standard of water in both pools. More than one hundred tests per day were taken, in addition to the frequent samples submitted for bacteriological examination by the Chief Public Health Inspector. Report upon the findings of the bacteriologist were put before the Public Hygiene Committee at monthly meetings, and copy of the report of the bacteriologist displayed at the entrance to the Baths.

Life-Saving

Keen interest continued to be shown in the work of the Royal Life-Saving Society, and acknowledgement is due to Mr. E. D. Mason, M.A., L.R.A.M. and to Chief Constable R. Davison and to their respective Staffs, for the tremendous amount of training work in this connection done during the year. Trophies won for Life-Saving were as undernoted :—

Dr. Young Shield	Van der Heyden Shield
Fred Brown Cup	H. L. G. Sheard Shield
Isobel Lonsdale Shield	

Personal Survival Tests

The 1962 pioneer work connected with the above awards of the Amateur Swimming Association and done in Central Baths, Middlesbrough, was followed up in the year 1963 and progress has been very satisfactory.

Review of Requirements of Examination of the R.L.S.S.

For some time past it has been felt that the requirements of the examinations of the Royal Life Saving Society did not lead pupils to a realistic understanding of the problems of life-saving, and in effort to remedy this shortcoming, practical investigation into more effective methods of life-saving were made in the small pool in Central Baths. Report upon findings were submitted to the headquarters of the Royal Life-Saving Society and a new set of requirements for awards of the R.L.S.S. will come into effect in 1964.

Department Laundry

During the year, 241,998 towels were washed and sterilised in the laundry section of the Department and of this total, 36,154 towels were so treated for other Departments of the Corporation. Towels washed in the year 1963 showed increase of 37,410, or approximately 18 per cent, in comparison with those so treated in 1962.

Attendance of Children at Slipper Baths

During the year, reduced charge for the admission of children to slipper baths was introduced, and this facility is much appreciated and being heavily used in all establishments of the Department.

Central Baths

The official opening of the first swimming bath in the Town was held on 23rd October, 1884, and the ceremony was conducted by Alderman Samuel Sadler, J.P., Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and Alderman Thomas Hugh Bell, the Mayor. This pool measured 75 ft. by 30 ft., varied in depth from 2 ft. 6 in. to just under 6 ft., and sloped at a gentle gradient to facilitate swimming teaching and had dressing accommodation along the pool deck and along the gallery of one side of the pool. This pool was subsequently fitted with an overflow channel, and its 60,000 gallons of water filtered, heated and chlorinated continuously, and is in use today virtually as constructed, apart from the fact that mixed bathing was introduced quite some time ago.

The large pool was built adjacent to the small pool and was opened on 22nd March, 1933 by the then Mayor of Middlesbrough, Councillor J. Wesley Brown. Content of the newer pool is approximately 110,000 gallons and the circulation cycle similar to the smaller pool with the exception that there is no overflow end channel. Facilities for diving exist in both pools.

Boiler plant in the Central Baths was modernised during the year with effect of saving in fuel related to output and the practical elimination of smoke emission from the Baths chimney.

As mentioned earlier in this report, the most careful attention is paid to condition of the water in the pools, which are maintained at approximately 80 degrees Fahrenheit and undernoted is a copy of a typical report on a sample of pool-water :—

Sender :— M.O.H. Middlesbrough.

Date of Arrival 16.7.63
Date of Report 18.7.63

Source	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Plate Count at 37° C
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. coli (type 1)	
Public Swimming Baths, No. 1 Pool, Inlet End ...	Absent	Absent	0
Public Swimming Baths, No. 1 Pool, Outlet End ...	Absent	Absent	2
Public Swimming Baths, No. 2 Pool, Inlet End ...	Absent	Absent	0
Public Swimming Baths, No. 2 Pool, Outlet End ...	Absent	Absent	0

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. W. A. Turner, has kindly supplied the following information.

During 1963, 41,465 tons of house and trade refuse were dealt with. Comparative figures for 1961 and 1962 are: 42,210 tons and 40,859 tons.

Disposal was as follows :

	Tons	
Separation and Incineration ...	23,014	55.50%
Controlled Tipping	18,451	44.50%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41,465	100.00%
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2,248 tons of salvage were recovered and sold for £16,279.

The trend towards more bulky refuse was even more noticeable during the year, causing difficulties in both collection and disposal. This trend is greatly accelerated when a smokeless zone is established. It is difficult to see where or when this change in refuse will end.

SEWERAGE

Discussions continue between the Wear and Tees River Board and the Middlesbrough County Borough Council and other riparian authorities regarding the control of any future effluent or sewage to be discharged in the tidal portion of the River Tees.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

The lengths of drains and sewers laid during the year were :—

	Sewers lin. yds.	Drains lin. yds.	Total lin.yds.
By Corporation	3,760	8,773	12,533
By Private Enterprise ...	3,432	7,280	10,712

To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Hygiene Committee :

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Cox, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you that portion of the Annual Report for 1963 which deals with and describes the work accomplished by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. G. Sugden, his Deputy, his colleagues and his staff.

The Committee will, I am sure, feel satisfied that a most creditable year's work has been accomplished and that much useful work has been done.

During the year the number of Public Health Inspectors in the Department has remained higher than for some years previously and, as a result, it was possible to do a good deal more work in fields of food hygiene and slum clearance. The extra amount which has been achieved only goes to show how much more could be achieved if the Department was up to full establishment.

It is pleasing to note that during the year the Middlesbrough No. 3 (Berwick Hills, Park End and Pallister Park) Smoke Control Order, 1962 came into operation, thus bringing the total number of houses subject to smoke control to more than 11,000. This represents a great step forward in our aim to provide clean air for the citizens of Middlesbrough.

I, therefore, lay this report before you, with confidence and pride.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Cox and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

The establishment of the Department provides for a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and 14 Additional Public Health Inspectors. At the beginning of the year, 10 of these 14 posts were occupied, but one officer left during the year, so that by the end of the year the number of vacant posts in the establishment was 5.

Three Pupil Public Health Inspectors are employed, this being the maximum number permitted for an Authority of this size by the regulations of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

The number of Technical Assistants appointed for work under the Clean Air Act was temporarily increased from two to three.

GENERAL

The improved staffing position has enabled the Department to have another successful year. It has been possible to plan ahead, and thus carry out a number of special tasks over and above the normal routine duties. One of the greatest disadvantages of staff shortage is the way in which it makes it a struggle merely to keep up with the routine matters coming in day by day. In consequence it becomes virtually impossible to have either plan or policy, and it is only by having a well planned programme that it is possible to make the most efficient use of the staff available. The advantages which have been gained during the past two years as a result of advance planning are but a small example of what could be done if only we could attain and maintain a full establishment of Public Health Inspectors. Whilst everything possible is done to give as full a coverage as practicable, there are many fields of work where a considerable amount more could and should be done.

It has been possible during the year to carry out detailed inspections of a sufficient number of houses for inclusion in Slum Clearance areas to maintain the rate of progress previously decided upon by the Corporation.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises continued to receive much attention. During the year, detailed inspections were made of the carcases of 45,525 animals slaughtered in the town, and more than 47 tons of food were condemned. The introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, necessitated some amendments of inspection technique, and made compulsory the marking of all carcases inspected. All this added to the

burden of the already hard pressed Meat Inspectors, but the difficulties which arose were successfully overcome.

In addition to normal routine work, a new and comprehensive survey was carried out of all the butchers shops and meat preparation premises in the district, and in many cases improvements in structures, equipment and methods were obtained. Mention must be made of the praiseworthy readiness of so many of our meat traders to achieve standards in keeping with modern requirements.

Progress was made in the Smoke Control programme, in so far as the third Smoke Control Order came into operation during the year. The three areas now subject to smoke control cover 1,520 acres, and there are 11,053 premises within them. It is gratifying to report that there is not only a visible improvement in the atmosphere in these areas, but that the results shown by our smoke filters in them confirm that there have been dramatic reductions in the daily smoke readings. It is disappointing to have to report that there was some hold-up during the year in the preparation of plans for future smoke control areas, although this arose from circumstances outside the control of the Corporation. At the beginning of the year two further Orders were ready for submission to the Minister for approval, but because of difficulties in the supply of soft coke for open fires, decisions on them had to be postponed until the Government had carried out a re-appraisal of the position. Towards the end of the year we were informed that these areas could only be approved if we were prepared to use hard coke, gas, electricity or oil. It therefore became necessary to re-survey these areas, and this work was in progress at the end of the year. It is most unfortunate that this should have occurred. The Corporation's smoke control programme was just getting into its stride, the work had become almost routine in character and the appliances and fuels available were becoming very readily accepted by the public. With the new proposals it is almost like having to start again from scratch, and it seems certain that it will take another two or three years to attain the previous rates of progress. Inevitably also the new types of appliance are going to prove more expensive for both house owners and the Corporation. In this latter connection there is every reason to feel pleased that the early and vigorous approach to this task has resulted in so many houses having been dealt with while the costs were relatively low.

The number of housing repairs enforced and nuisances abated showed an appreciable increase during the year. This type of work still forms an important part of the duties of the Department, and continues to demand a high priority of attention. The rapid progress being made in slum clearance may have some effect in reducing the extent of

this work in the near future, but on the other hand as the stock of rented houses grows older, the need for repairs is likely to grow more pressing. When we consider the number of housing defects which come to our attention on general inspections for other purposes, and about which no complaints have been made to the Department, we cannot help feeling that much more could be done by the Department to help tenants if they would only seek our assistance.

I should like to pay tribute to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the whole of the staff, inspectorial, clerical and workmen, who have given me such loyal and conscientious support, and who have worked so hard to produce the results which I now have the privilege of setting out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

Total number of inspections, visits, etc. made by inspectorial staff during the last five years :—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
General Inspections	21,150	21,635	25,736	24,652	27,293
Food Inspections ...	7,186	9,477	11,204	10,942	10,868
Interviews	2,274	2,352	2,282	2,134	2,608

NUISANCES

Choked and defective drains or gullies

	Found	Abated
Choked or defective	949	1054
Yard gullies	69	58
Yard gully covers	15	13
Yard gully grates	19	21

Defective sink waste pipes

Choked water closets

Broken or defective water closets

Basin/drain joint	29	25
Basin/flush joint	31	44
Basins	157	143
Cisterns	227	248
Seats	91	93
Flushpipes	5	25
Burst water pipes	641	646

Dilapidated water closet compartments

Roofs	108	121
Walls	54	43
Wallplaster	105	101
Floors	20	20
Doors	84	82
Door-frames	53	43

Dilapidated Coalhouses

Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	37	32
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	75	68
Door-frames	...	...	...	...	...	36	31

Leaking House Roofs 430 452

Defective Spouting and/or Fallpipes ... 428 389

Other defects of External Fabric

Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	50	60
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	151	155

Dampness 365 346

Defective Plasterwork

Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	121	114
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	76	88

Defective Internal Woodwork

Floors	...	...	...	...	...	97	86
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...	...	25	22
Sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	143	125
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	218	187
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	170	148
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	...	33	27
Handrails	...	...	...	...	...	20	25
Stairtreads	...	...	...	...	...	9	12

Broken and Dilapidated Fireplaces, Ovens, etc.

Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	70	58
Fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	8	15
Ovens	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Flues	...	...	...	...	...	27	30

Defective Washing Accommodation

Set-Pot Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Gas wash-boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Absence of washing accommodation						1	6

Inadequate or Defective Sinks 35 39

Defects of Water Supply

Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	118	113
Absence of water supply	...	...	...	...	...	80	64

Defective Yard Surfaces

Yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	59	32
Back passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	13	12

Other Defects of Yards, Walls, Doors, etc.

Yard walls	98	82
Yard doors	82	79
Yard door frames	31	48
Inadequate Refuse Accommodation ...	399	371
Offensive Accumulations	79	55
Keeping of Animals	28	6
Miscellaneous	322	269
Summary : Notices served ...	2,868 to cover 6,824 nuisances	
Nuisances Abated	6,663	

In addition to the above, 1,424 choked drains were cleared by employees of the Department free of cost to the owners.

Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Notices served ...	3,561	2,900	2,384	2,250	2,868
Nuisances concerned ...	7,817	5,849	5,504	5,244	6,824
Nuisances abated ...	5,965	4,570	6,219	5,113	6,663
Drains cleared by Department free of cost ...	1,474	1,380	1,370	1,431	1,424

In addition to the remedying of the defects set out above, in a number of cases where more extensive repairs have been required to a house, notices have been served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957. (see Section F—Housing).

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures	21
---------------------------------------	----

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year, 9 complaints of nuisances from noise were received in the Department.

Upon investigation, 5 of these were found to be justified and 4 were not justified.

It was not necessary to serve notices in respect of any of the justified complaints, as after verbal warnings were given, no further nuisance was experienced.

WATER SUPPLY TO HOUSES

Last year it was reported that 4 houses were being dealt with to bring the supply of water inside the houses. During the year this work was satisfactorily completed. Apart from a few cases in areas which will shortly be included in Slum Clearance Schemes, there are no known houses remaining with external water supplies only.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year there were only 17 premises in the town which were not on the water carriage system, but served by chemical or pan closets. These were made up as follows :—

Residential property	...	...	...	5
Commercial or Industrial Premises	...			6
Railway Signal Boxes	...	...	...	6

During the year, conversions to the water carriage system were carried out at one signal box and at one dwelling house. The latter conversion was carried out with the aid of a grant from the Corporation.

LICENSED PREMISES

Public Houses

At the beginning of the year, work was outstanding at one public house where the sanitary accommodation had been found to be unsatisfactory; this being a case where the owners had decided to reconstruct the whole of the premises. Reconstruction commenced during the year, and was still in progress at the end of the period.

During the year a detailed survey was carried out of a further 20 public houses in connection with the adequacy of the sanitary accommodation.

In 6 cases this was found to be entirely satisfactory. Of the 14 remaining cases, 2 were about to be closed (and were in fact closed before the end of the year), 4 were in proposed slum clearance areas, leaving 8 premises requiring attention. As a result of informal action 2 premises were modernized during the year, and work was outstanding in 6 cases at the end of the year.

Licensed Clubs

In 1962 a complete survey was made of the licensed clubs in the Borough. During 1963 a further 8 clubs opened, making 61 in all. Reports showing work required to improve sanitary accommodation and/or food storage were sent out

following our survey last year have been complied with, and have resulted in considerable improvements taking place.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO OTHER PREMISES

During the year further progress has been made with rebuilding sanitary accommodation at Ayresome Park Football Ground, the home of the Middlesbrough Football Club. A considerable length of urinal accommodation at the west end was rebuilt to modern standards. A new social club has been opened in the south stand, and this has resulted in improved sanitary accommodation in this stand for football supporters, replacing that which was removed during the construction of the Social Club.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) ACT, 1956

This Act makes it the duty of the local authority to ensure that there is adequate sanitary accommodation available on all agricultural premises where persons are employed.

There are 9 premises in the Borough subject to this Act, and these have been maintained satisfactorily.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 474 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases and a further 114 visits were made for control purposes aimed at preventing the spread of infection.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year following notifications of infectious diseases was 218.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat Melting	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blood Drying	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Extracting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	1

19 inspections were made during the year, and it was found that the offensive trades were being conducted satisfactorily and the premises were generally well maintained.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultura-
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	42	425	96	563	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	14	147	25	186	1
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	29	194	57	277	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	15	187	19	221	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	5	42	2	49	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	5	29	6	40	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	2	1	3	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ...	162	2726	242	3130	3
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authorities ...	53	412	90	555	1

A whole-time Rodent Officer and a Rodent Operative are employed on duties in respect of the above Act. The above table shows the work carried out during the year.

Occupiers of infested premises co-operate well with the Department and it has not been necessary to serve any Statutory Notices during the year.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS

There are 5 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 4 Cinemas and 1 Theatre.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary conditions of cinemas, theatres, etc. and 11 visits were made during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority. Byelaws are also in operation for the control of the trade. During the year a detailed inspection was made of the 161 premises on the register, and improvements were found to be required in 7 cases. Informal notification to the occupiers of the premises concerned, resulted in the necessary remedial action.

The general standard of hygiene in hairdressing establishments in the town is quite good.

Number on register	...	...	...	161
Number registered during the year	...			14
Number of inspections made	...	...		176
Number of informal notices sent	...			7

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Shops within the Borough

Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	77
Boot and Shoe Dealers	...	...	...	31
Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	...	38
Butchers	...	...	...	116
Car Dealers and Garages	...	...	...	50
Coal Dealers	...	...	...	58
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	23
Chemists	...	...	...	44
Dairies	...	...	...	6
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	20
Drapers	...	...	...	71
Entertainments	...	...	...	5
Fish Friers	...	...	...	92
Fishmongers	...	...	...	21
Fruiterers	...	...	...	78
Furniture Dealers	...	...	...	35
General Dealers	...	...	...	318
Glass and Fancy Goods	...	...	...	11
Grocers	...	...	...	187
Hairdressers (Ladies)	...	...	...	101
Hairdressers (Gents.)	...	...	...	60
Ironmongers	...	...	...	44
Jewellers	...	...	...	20
Newsagents and Tobacconists	...	...	...	111
Outfitters (Ladies)	...	...	...	30
Outfitters (Gents.)	...	...	...	18
Paints and Paper	...	...	...	37
Radio and Electrical	...	...	...	54
Restaurants (incl. Ice-cream Saloons)	...	...	...	56
Sweets	...	...	...	51
Soft Furnishings	...	...	...	28
Sports Outfitters	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	22
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	...	92
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	70
			Total	2,078

General Provisions :

Number of Visits paid	...	...	...	2,387
Number of Patrols	...	...	...	11
Number of Interviews	...	...	...	89

Much of the work shown above is concerned with controlling the conditions under which persons are employed in shops, and the work which is carried out serves a most useful purpose. It ensures that staff are employed for the

correct hours, that they receive their proper half-days and have proper intervals for the taking of meals. In the majority of cases, conditions found were satisfactory but 47 written warnings regarding contraventions were issued during the year.

Sanitary Provisions :

Number of Visits paid	99
-----------------------	-------------	----

These visits are concerned with the health and comfort of the shop worker. The 99 visits shown above represent inspections separately and specifically made by the Public Health Inspector for this purpose, but the Shops Inspector in the course of his enforcement of the general provisions of the Act, looks for and reports any contraventions of the sanitary provisions.

During the year, the following additional facilities were provided :—

Sanitary Accommodation	... ...	6
Washing Accommodation	... ...	6
Heating	... ... ...	1

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

One site is being used as winter quarters by members of the Showmen's Guild, members of which organisation are exempted from the provisions of the Caravans (Control and Development) Act, 1960, and the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933. The site is kept under regular observation, and at all times the conditions found have been satisfactory.

During the year an application was received for a site licence in respect of a caravan compound comprised of two caravans, and the application was under consideration at the end of the year.

The main caravan problem experienced in the town arises from the attempts of itinerant vendors to establish themselves on cleared sites and open spaces in the more populous parts of the town. These persons are usually without any facilities for sanitary accommodation, refuse disposal or waste water disposal, and if allowed to remain on a site can cause serious nuisance within a very short time. The provisions of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, continue to prove a most useful means for overcoming this problem. During the year, 144 inspections were made of caravans on sites in the town.

LAND CHARGES ACT

2,335 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

FACTORIES

There are 435 factories on the register, as follows:—

		With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	... ... ...	31	—
Joiners and Undertakers	... ...	46	3
Printers	... ... ...	8	—
Motor Engineering	... ...	60	5
Boot Repairing	... ... ...	12	—
Tailoring, etc.	... ... ...	11	—
Mantle Alterations, etc.	... ...	7	7
Upholstery	... ... ...	13	4
Cabinet Makers	... ... ...	3	—
General Engineering	... ... ...	72	4
Electrical Engineering	... ...	8	3
Sugar Boiling	... ... ...	3	—
Laundries	... ... ...	7	—
Monumental Masons	... ... ...	1	1
Miscellaneous	... ... ...	110	16
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		392	43
		<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, 37 premises were inspected where notifications of building and engineering construction had been received.

On the whole, the factories and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Notices Received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories:

Removed from Register	... ... ...	24
Change of Business	... ... ...	—
New Premises	... ... ...	18
Sanitary Defects, etc.	... ... ...	1

Factories Acts, 1961.**Part 1 of the Act.****1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	47	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	392	308	12	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	37	37	—	—
Total ...	472	392	12	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	42	28	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	44	30	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT**OUTWORK****(Sections 133 and 134)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, etc.	21					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.	2					
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
TOTAL	23					

DIRTY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	718
Warning letters sent to tenants	...	...	...	17
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936				—

Disinfestations by Department

Bed Bugs—On transfer to Council Houses	277
Dwellinghouses	...
Other premises	...
Cockroaches—Dwellinghouses	251
Other premises	...
Other Vermin—Dwellinghouses	26
Other premises	...
	<u>Total</u>
	651

Special steps are taken for dealing with the furniture and effects of families removed from slum clearance areas. The old houses are inspected prior to the tenant's removal, and where evidence of vermin is found the furniture and effects are treated with liquid insecticide. A fortnight later, the articles are treated again in the new house and a residual spraying carried out of the rooms. All cases treated are notified to the Housing Department and at the expiration of a fixed period, usually three months, the new house is re-inspected by one of their officers to check that the treatment has been effective.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of Premises Registered	...	...	7
Number of samples taken	...	...	23
Number Formal	...	...	2
Number Informal	...	...	21
Number conforming to standard	...	...	19
Number not conforming to standard	...		4

The non-genuine samples were of Washed Woollen Mixture Felt (60%) and Layered Felt respectively. In the

case of the washed woollen mixture felt, the animal fibre content was 56% against the 60% specified in the case of the Informal sample, and when followed up with a Formal sample 55%. In the case of the layered felt the chlorine test exceeded the limit permitted of 30 parts per 100,000, being 37 in the case of the Informal sample, and 54 when followed up formally.

The action taken in respect of these samples was as follows :—

Washed Woollen Mixture Felt :—

Information was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that as the animal fibre content was a quality test and not a cleanliness test, the Regulations were to be amended at the earliest possible moment. In the meanwhile the Minister felt it would hardly be right to take further action in this matter, and the advice given was accepted.

Layered Felt :—

Successful legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers (see legal proceedings page 117, case No. 23).

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of Samples taken	27
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	27
Number Conforming to Declaration ...	22
Number not Conforming to Declaration ...	5

The 5 unsatisfactory samples were all of Bone Meal and procured from a local dealer and a local manufacturer of the material. There was no known connection between the two sets of samples.

From the Local Dealer :—

The dealer purchased bulk Bone Meal and made it up into small parcels of 1-2 lbs. These he sold from a bin—the statutory analysis being displayed on a stick stuck in the bin. The first sample (Informal) from such a package was deficient in Phosphoric Acid to the extent of 2.8%. A follow-up sample was then also taken informally from a sack of Bone Meal as supplied to the Dealer. This was 2.0% deficient in insoluble Phosphoric Acid, and the unqualified

description "Bone Meal" was not permissible with this product because it contained less than 20% of Phosphoric Acid. Before this could be followed up the dealer disposed of his bulk stock of Bone Meal and replaced it with pre-packed (by the manufacturer) Bone Meal. A sample of this was procured and found to be satisfactory. The whole of the facts were reported to the Officer of the area in which the Bone Meal was manufactured and/or packed, and he gave the matter appropriate attention.

From the Local Manufacturer :—

These were 3 samples of Bone Meal procured informally from the stockpile. The manufacturer was selling the material as Bone Meal—Grade I, but his analysis was not up to the standard required in respect of Phosphoric Acid. Following these samples the matter was taken up with the manufacturer, who regraded his stock and sold it as Bone Meal Grade II.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—WATER SAMPLES

102 samples were taken on 26 occasions. On each occasion, a sample was taken at the inlet (shallow) and outlet (deep) ends of the bath. All samples except 4 were found to be of a satisfactory bacteriological purity.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Poisons Rules, 1952

87 premises, with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules, are now registered.

Upon registration, each person nominated was informed by letter of the need for separation of the commodity from foodstuffs, and where this was impossible, to store it upon the floor of the shop.

22 Inspections were made during the year. The normal procedure for ascertaining if a product comes within the provisions of the Act is for a sample to be submitted to the Public Analyst. During the year, one item was checked in this way.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

During the year, 10 premises were licensed, as follows :

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals ...	7
Tropical Fishes	1
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals ... (Market Stall)	2

23 inspections of these premises were carried out during the year.

RADIOACTIVITY

During the year steps were taken to collect representative samples of rainfall over each quarter of the year and these were submitted to the Public Analyst for the assessment of the level of radioactivity in the area. The following reports were received: —

Radioactivity of rainwater in micro-micro curies per litre expressed as Strontium 90

January, February, March	...	...	...	880
April, May, June	...	...	...	494
July, August, September	...	...	...	430
October, November, December	...	...	...	430

It is understood that these reports compare closely with those found in other parts of the country.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement of Pollution:

In order that steps can be taken to deal with atmospheric pollution it is first necessary to know the type and extent of pollution occurring. For this purpose several different types of instruments are operated by the Department.

(a) Deposit Gauges.

Ten deposit gauges are in use, five of them in the industrial belt along the north side of the town and five in the non-industrial zones. These gauges provide a means of measuring the heavier polluting particles in the atmosphere, and as these in the main emanate from the industrial plants rather than from domestic sources, they provide a method of measuring the extent of industrial pollution. The present siting of the gauges allows of an estimation of the distance and direction of the spread of this type of pollution.

The following table gives the findings:—

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS — TOTAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE
1963

83

Month	Stockton Road	Gas Works Cannon Street	Easterside School	Harbour Master's Yard, Docks	South Bank Road	Caldicotes School Brambles Farm	The Gables, Marton Rd.	Acklam Hall School	Buriram Road	Parkside		
											1963	
January	9.55	13.90	2.67	9.62	18.47	3.81	6.20	6.51	9.25	7.46		6.61
February	6.61	13.50	8.12	5.22	9.02	6.87	6.31	3.52	5.68	8.53		7.56
March	12.96	12.12	8.91	10.72	28.80	8.38	9.49	11.26	12.37	8.83		11.30
April	—	9.69	8.18	4.94	15.36	9.42	6.91	5.58	10.44	10.96		10.15
May	11.12	9.85	10.03	10.44	17.60	17.07	7.77	10.15	8.07	10.75		8.34
June	15.40	11.66	14.29	12.25	33.40	19.00	5.51	10.02	—	10.22		12.39
July	8.52	8.17	6.16	9.21	12.42	15.67	9.47	8.81	5.33	5.33		6.77
August	8.12	8.73	5.74	5.01	13.56	12.86	6.58	6.68	8.85	8.85		5.01
September	5.91	8.18	5.33	8.34	—	—	7.98	4.61	4.58	2.36		5.33
October	3.04	4.63	4.02	7.02	9.23	4.80	5.30	1.58	2.35	4.37		4.63
November	5.65	13.35	6.96	16.22	13.39	9.72	5.48	3.57	7.30	6.27		5.51
December	2.66	7.17	2.53	5.20	17.54	7.93	5.43	5.37	5.51	5.84		5.84
Monthly Av.												11.95
1963	8.14	10.90	8.68	17.16	13.00	7.43	5.80	6.86	7.46			
1962	7.56	11.56	7.57	17.61	10.11	6.30	4.58	5.88	8.53			
1961	7.49	10.77	6.77	10.96	7.03	6.49	6.17	8.35	8.83			
1960	9.09	13.71	10.91	16.37	15.80	8.47	6.53	8.93	10.96			
1959	9.76	12.80	12.55	15.28	15.82	7.89	6.11	6.54	9.83			
Monthly av. over 5 yrs	8.41	11.45	9.29	15.48	12.35	7.32	5.84	7.31	9.12			

SUMMARY—AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS

(b) Air Filters :

These are used to measure the actual amount of smoke in the atmosphere and daily readings are taken from them. After much investigation, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have concluded that they represent the best method available for assessing the extent of atmospheric pollution. They are now being used to carry out a national survey of the incidence of air pollution, and Middlesbrough is one of the towns selected to take part in the survey.

Air filters have been installed in five different parts of the town to cover the following types of area :—

- (a) Heavily industrialised.
- (b) Commercial.
- (c) Residential area with high population density.
- (d) Residential area with low population density.
- (e) Smoke control area.

The following table shows the results obtained during the year. The letters in brackets refer to the types of site as enumerated above.

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
 SMOKE FILTERS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS
 Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre of Air Per Day—Average Values

Month	SMOKE				SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road *(Type B)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	Health Centre Lord Street Mission (Type C)	Health Centre Park End (Type D)	Iron Master's District (Type A)	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type B)	Health Centre Lord Street Mission (Type C)	Health Centre Park End (Type D)
January	512	116	636	278	228	375	355	174
February	508	123	607	230	238	330	315	177
March	301	71	501	147	176	220	167	110
April	259	52	295	101	104	171	144	85
May	134	18	225	68	73	112	118	69
June	90	11	135	43	64	107	79	58
July	84	18	124	48	62	96	81	55
August	84	21	127	43	53	78	69	52
September	102	27	196	45	79	101	78	47
October	119	25	317	28	84	137	122	60
November	307	46	417	61	140	229	173	100
December	431	32	385	89	190	342	267	158
Monthly Av.	1963	244	47	330	98	124	191	164
,, 1962		278	65	385	134	168	—	—
								95

* Type A—Heavy Industrial Area.

Type B—Commercial Area.

Type C—Area of heavy density housing.

Type D—Area of light density housing.

Type E—Smoke control area.

It will be seen from the above results that the amount of smoke pollution appears to vary with the density of houses. This would tend to suggest that the majority of smoke actually existing at or near ground level comes from domestic sources.

Industrial Pollution

During the year, 228 timed observations were taken of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. On a number of occasions it was found that the amount of dark smoke or black smoke emitted, exceeded the amount allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, and 33 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 4 occasions, smoke nuisances were found to be occurring from the burning of industrial and commercial wastes in the open air, and warnings were issued in each case.

5 Notices of intention to install new furnaces were received during the year. In each case the Department was satisfied that they were capable of being operated satisfactorily as required by section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. One application regarding chimney height was considered.

Investigations into emissions from cold blast cupolas continued throughout the year. In one case where a considerable amount of nuisance arises from fume emission, discussions took place with the firm concerned, and methods for abating the nuisance were being considered by the Corporation and the firm at the end of the year. In two further cases standard deposit gauges were installed in the vicinity of cupolas, to measure the amount of grit emitted, in order to decide the type of arrestment equipment required.

During the year a survey of boiler plant used for steam raising or water heating was commenced, with a view to the enforcement of improvements where necessary, and the compilation of accurate records in the Department. The work was still in progress at the end of the year.

Domestic Smoke Control

The Middlesbrough No. 1 and No. 2 Smoke Control Orders operated throughout the year without any difficulties being experienced. The Middlesbrough No. 3 (Berwick Hills, Park End and Pallister Park) Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st September, 1963, but some initial difficulties were experienced as all the fireplaces in the area had not been converted by the operative date. These difficulties had been overcome by the end of the year.

Two further Smoke Control Areas were surveyed during the year and these were submitted to the Northern Region Fuel Advisory Committee for clearance on fuel

requirements. Unfortunately this clearance was not forthcoming, and it became necessary to await the results of the formal re-appraisal of the national position by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. When this was eventually published it became apparent that all future Smoke Control Areas in Middlesbrough would have to be based upon the use of hard coke, gas, electricity or oil. In consequence it became necessary to re-survey the No. 4 and No. 5 areas to obtain new estimates of cost based upon the types of appliances the householders anticipated they would choose. The detailed survey was commencing at the end of the year.

A total of 2,890 inspections were made during the year in connection with smoke control areas.

Smoke Control Areas in Operation

No.	Area	Operative Date	Acreage	No. of Premises
1.	Saltersgill, Beechwood & Easterside	1.4.60	480	2,420
2.	Acklam and Brookfield ...	1.9.62	840	2,785
3.	Berwick Hills, Park End and Pallister Park	1.9.63	1,200	6,028
		Total	2,520	11,233

Publicity

Several lectures on Atmospheric Pollution were given to local audiences during the year. The Chief Public Health Inspector was invited to read a paper on "Administrative Problems in the Control of Grit and Dust Emissions" at the Annual Conference of the National Society for Clean Air.

General

As has already been mentioned, the material measured by the standard deposit gauge, is in the main material which emanates from industrial sources. The following table shows the average monthly deposit of insoluble matter for the previous five years as it was at the end of each of the years enumerated. It seems clear from these figures that there has been a continuous and steady reduction in the extent of this type of pollution since the introduction of the Clean Air Act in 1956.

1963 —	9.37	tons per square mile		
1962 —	10.26	„ „ „ „	„	„
1961 —	10.96	„ „ „ „	„	„
1960 —	12.17	„ „ „ „	„	„
1959 —	13.92	„ „ „ „	„	„
1958 —	13.79	„ „ „ „	„	„
1957 —	13.61	„ „ „ „	„	„
1956 —	14.33	„ „ „ „	„	„
1955 —	14.48	„ „ „ „	„	„
1954 —	14.70	„ „ „ „	„	„

Air filters have not been in operation in our smoke control areas for a long enough period to enable one to dogmatise as to the results, but from the results achieved to date it would seem that the introduction of a smoke control order reduces the amount of smoke in an area by at least half.

One thing that the use of air filters has made clear is that the amount of smoke in any given area is proportional to the density of houses in the area, and it is interesting to note that the densely populated parts of the town are more smoke polluted than the areas which are solely industrial. It follows from this that the measures being taken to apply domestic smoke control to these areas must inevitably result in great improvements.

It is most important that we should not allow any conflict of opinion to arise as to the relative importance of domestic smoke and industrial grit, dust and fumes. Both are evils; both are to a large extent unnecessary, and both can be overcome provided all concerned are prepared to devote the requisite energy, time and money to the task. The progress made so far in all fields has been most gratifying, and encourages us to press on with renewed vigour.

SECTION F

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

1. Erected by the Local Authority ...	376
2. Erected by other persons	312
3. Houses demolished	456

The ward distribution of the new houses referred to is as follows :—

Acklam Ward	267
Ayresome Ward	43
Thorntree Ward	63
Linthorpe Ward	3
Park Ward	9
Berwick Hills Ward	101
Tollesby Ward	202
Total	<u>688</u>

Housing Statistics—Repairs to Dwellinghouses

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By local owner authority	By local authority
After informal action by local authority	2,202	—
After formal notice under :		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	1,207	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	21	—
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

Certain work completed during the year referred to notices served in the previous year.

Full information of Housing procedure is submitted to the Ministry quarterly.

Housing Act, 1957

Section 16 : Sub-Section 4.

Number of acceptances of undertakings from owners that property will not be used for human habitation —

Section 17 : Sub-Section 1.

Number of Houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made	9
Number of Houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made	3
Number of Houses demolished as a result of a Demolition Order	8

Section 18 : Sub- Section 1.

Number of houses affected by closing of basement rooms —

Overcrowding

During the year, 63 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year, the following action has been taken under the First Schedule :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates	8
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	—
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	8
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	2

Common Lodging Houses

Number of Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Keepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Lodgers who can be accommodated nightly ...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Number registered during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number closed or discontinued during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The common-lodging houses have been maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

150 inspections were made of houses in multiple occupation during the year.

A start was made on the enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961, in relation to houses in multiple occupation.

During the year 8 such houses were put out of use by inclusion in clearance areas or by means of individual demolition or closing orders.

A further 5 houses reverted to occupation by one family only.

Informal notices regarding the improvement of facilities and the remedying of defects of management were served in respect of 9 houses. In view of the lack of response by the owners concerned, it was decided to make Management Orders in respect of these 9 houses, and the necessary formalities were in progress at the end of the year.

Clearance Areas

Detailed inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of all houses dealt with in Clearance Areas or as individually unfit houses. Altogether, 1,419 inspections and visits were made in this connection.

S E C T I O N G

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

M I L K

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

There are 429 premises, in the main General Dealers, in addition to 5 dairies where milk is processed and bottled, from which milk is sold. The following licences have been issued :—

		1962	1963
1.	Pasteurisers	... ...	5 5
2.	Sterilizers	... ...	1 1
3.	Pasteurised (Dealers)	... ...	270 304
4.	Sterilized (Dealers)	... ...	357 364
		Total	633
			674

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are 5 dairies and 11 distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 429 premises licensed for the sale of bottled designated milk.

The following table shows the type of licences held by distributors of bottled milk during the past five years :—

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1.	Pasteurised Milk	... 207	229	254	270	304
2.	Tuberculin Tested	... 27	35	35	38	40
3.	Sterilized	... 336	348	352	357	364
		Total	570	612	641	665
						708

209 visits of inspection were made to dairies during the year, and on the whole a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance was observed.

One new pasteurising plant came into operation during the year, replacing a plant which could no longer cope with the demand required. It has functioned very satisfactorily since commencing production.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Raw Graded Milk

Of the 485 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 150 failed the methylene blue test.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ...	21	21	100	—	—
T.T. Farm Bottled	14	12	85.7	2	14.3
T.T. Bulk ...	450	302	67.1	148	32.9

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise methylene blue at 37°C in 30 minutes).

The percentage of samples which failed to conform to the standard test has risen this year from 19.40% to 30.9%.

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test ...	...	...	...	...	...	293
On 2nd Test ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
On 3rd Test ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
On 4th Test ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
On subsequent Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
				Total		335

The above samples were procured from 217 farms.

Notification of the results was given to the County Milk Regulations Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Summary of Bacteriological Milk Samples (Raw Milk) taken over last 5 years

Year	Total	Satisfactory	%	Not Satisfactory	%
1959	359	296	82.50	63	17.50
1960	405	288	71.11	117	28.89
1961	411	292	71.05	119	28.95
1962	500	403	80.60	97	19.40
1963	485	335	69.07	150	30.93

Pasteurised Milk

Of the 329 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 8 failed to pass the methylene blue test, but all passed the phosphatase test.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	No.	Result of Test	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised				
Dairies	... 162	160	98.76	2 1.24
Schools	... 61	59	96.72	2 3.28
T.T. Pasteurised				
Dairies	... 100	96	96.00	4 4.00

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise methylene blue at 37°C in 30 minutes).

As from 29th September, 1963, separate tests for T.T. (Pasteurised) milk ceased to apply.

Phosphatase Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	No.	Result of Test	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised				
Dairies	... 165	165	100	— —
Schools	... 61	61	100	— —
T.T. Pasteurised				
Dairies	... 103	103	100	— —

(Satisfactory samples must satisfy the Aschaffenburg Mullen Test).

5 Year Summary

Year	Pasteurised			T.T. Pasteurised		
	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Un- satisfactory	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Un- satisfactory
1959	140	138	2	124	122	2
1960	148	145	3	144	142	2
1961	160	157	3	127	126	1
1962	170	163	7	126	120	6
1963	226	222	4	103	99	4
Total taken			...	...	1,468	
Satisfactory			...	...	1,434 (97.68%)	
Unsatisfactory			...	...	34 (2.32%)	

Sterilized Milk.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	No.	Result of Test	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilized	... 54	54	100	— —

(Satisfactory samples must pass the Turbidity Test).

5 Year Summary.

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1959	50	50	—
1960	53	53	—
1961	51	50	1
1962	50	50	—
1963	54	54	—

Rinse Samples

Source	No. of Plants	No. of Samples	Result of Test					
			Satisfactory		Fairly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dairies	5	102	72	70.6	6	5.9	24	23.5

All the above samples were bottles.

Required that colony count per pint bottle (average) be :—

Not more than 600—Satisfactory.

+ 600 but less than 2,000—Fairly Satisfactory.

+ 2,000—Unsatisfactory.

Biological Examination of Milk**(a) Tubercle Bacilli**

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli
Channel Island ...	1	1	—
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ...	1	1	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	43	43	—
Total	45	45	—

(b) Brucella Abortus (Ring Test)

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Positive					
		Number Negative	+		+		+
			—	—	—	—	
Channel Island ...	21	18	1	—	—	1	1
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ...	12	11	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	398	352	7	13	17	9	—
Total	431	381	9	13	18	10	—
		(88.4%)			(11.6%)		

(c) Brucella Abortus (Biological Test)

Grade		Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus
Channel Island ...	...	1	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)		19	14	5
	Total	20	14	6

5 Year Summary

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1959	78	78	—	20	20	—
1960	142	142	—	78	74	4
1961	129	129	—	50	44	6
1962	156	156	—	73	63	10
1963	45	45	—	20	14	6

The number of samples of milk submitted for biological examination has been restricted this year because of a shortage of guinea pigs.

The results this year are noticeable by the considerable rise in unsatisfactory raw T.T. (Bulk) milk samples (20.58% to 32.9%). This may be of no great consequence because the milk is subsequently pasteurised, but it is disappointing that farmers produce so much milk which fails to conform to the standard test for cleanliness. What is more pleasing is to report that farm bottled milk, which is untreated by heat before consumption by the public, has been much more satisfactory this year in that the percentage of unsatisfactory samples (Methylene Blue test) has dropped from 9.43% last year to 6.06% this year. Even so, this figure is far too high and a further improvement is called for.

The Pasteurising plants (5) operating within the Borough had 209 visits of inspection paid to them during the year. They were well and properly maintained, and only minor items requiring attention had to be brought to the notice of the management. It is particularly pleasing to report that every sample (329) procured during the year and submitted to the Phosphatase Test, proved to be satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

The following Producers and Dealers are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Producers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	580

In addition there are also 52 mobile sales units operating from premises in the Borough selling ice-cream.

During the year 54 certificates were issued, 33 being new dealers, and 21 changes of proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

153 visits of inspection were made to factories where ice-cream is manufactured, and 229 visits to premises where ice-cream is sold.

Care is taken to ensure that the provisions of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947/1959, are complied with so far as the manufacture of ice-cream is concerned.

An indication of the trend in the manufacture and sale of ice-cream in the Borough can be seen from the following table :—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Producers	... ... ...	13	13	13	15 14
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	496	506	557	547	580

Bacteriological Examination

194 samples of ice-cream were procured from 21 producers; 167 were found to be satisfactory and 27 unsatisfactory, as indicated in the following tables:—

Table 1.
Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples

No. Taken	... ... ...	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
No. Satisfactory	... ... ...			
Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue(hrs.)	No.				
4½	22	22	—	—	—
4—2½	2	—	2	—	—
2—0	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	24	22	2	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2.
Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples

No. Taken	... ... ...				148
No. Satisfactory	... ... ...				125
No. Unsatisfactory	... ... ...				23

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	117	117	—	—	—
4—2½	8	—	8	—	—
2—0	23	—	—	7	16
Totals	148	117	8	7	16

Table 3.
Results of "Soft Ice-Cream" Samples

No. Taken	...	...	...	...	22
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	18
No. Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	4

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	15	15	—	—	—
4—2½	3	—	3	—	—
2—0	4	—	—	2	2
Totals	22	15	3	2	2

Table 4.

**Showing Results of Samples Taken which were Produced
Inside and Outside the Borough**

Where Produced	Producers	No.	Provisional Grading			
			1	2	3	4
Inside Borough	14	136	98	11	9	18
Outside Borough	7	58	56	2	—	—
Totals	21	194	154	13	9	18

The results of the analysis of all samples procured, were forwarded to manufacturers. "Follow-up" samples were taken as necessary, after discussing methods of manufacture when producers in the Borough were concerned.

5 Year Summary	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total Taken	127	128	147	163	194
Provisional Grade 1	86	95	113	119	154
,, ,, 2	19	15	21	15	13
,, ,, 3	12	15	7	15	9
,, ,, 4	10	3	6	14	18
Percentage Satisfactory	82.68	85.95	91.16	82.21	86.08

Last year the advent of continuous soft ice-cream dispensers was reported upon, and it was anticipated that a considerable number of these machines would be brought into operation in shops. This has not proved to be the case, probably due to the cost of the apparatus and the already wide spread sale of the commodity. At present there are only 5 such machines in use, 3 in cafes or Ice-Cream saloons, 1 in a sweet shop and 1 in a departmental store. In addition, however, there was an increasing number in use in mobile sales vehicles, and the growth in this respect reported last year has continued. Whilst the use of these machines in shops has presented no problem, that in sales vehicles has. A constant supervision of these vehicles has taken place and it is disappointing to report that whilst the vehicles themselves are provided with every facility for complying with the regulations, it was often found that due to lack of co-operation and proper use of these facilities by staff employed, many of whom are on a very temporary commission on sales basis, numerous examples of contraventions were found. These mainly concerned lack of hot water, wearing clean overall coats, ringing bells after permitted hours, cleanliness of servers, dealing with left over ice-cream at the end of the day; and storage of liquid mix at proper temperatures. Every effort was made to educate personnel to appreciate their responsibilities, feeling that this would produce a willingness to co-operate.

Last year it was reported that legal action was being taken to prevent one manufacturer of ice-cream continuing to do so. These formalities were completed, resulting in the factory being taken over by a limited liability company, and much closer co-operation and greatly improved sampling results have since occurred.

It is disappointing to report that almost 20% of all samples taken of ice-cream produced in the Borough, failed to obtain a satisfactory grading. It has, however, been the policy to concentrate sampling on those producers experience has taught us to expect to be less likely to be satisfactory rather than repeat sampling at factories where grade 1 is consistently achieved.

DRINKING WATER

Samples of drinking water are examined bacteriologically as follows :—

- (a) probable number of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.
- (b) probable number of Escherichia Coli per 100 ml.

29 such samples were procured and examined during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following 5 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically following complaints received :—

Cheese (White Stilton)	1
Meat (Potted)	1
Milk (National Dried)	1
Pie (Pork)	1
Soup (Oxtail)	1

The Public Health Laboratory reported that no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated in the above samples, except in the case of the potted meat. In this case *Staph. Aureus* was isolated. Extensive enquiries were made, and follow-up samples procured, but it was not possible to ascertain the source of this contamination.

The following 39 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically as a routine measure :—

Apricots (tin)	1
Coconut (Desiccated)	9
Cream (Dairy)	1
Cream (Imitation)	8
Egg (Albumin)	2
Egg (Whole)	10
Fish (Paste)	2
Meat (Paste)	2
Periwinkles	4

The Public Health Laboratory reported that no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated in the above samples, but found that in 2 samples of periwinkles *E. Coli* (Type I) per ml. were 147 and 167 respectively. The facts were reported to the responsible official for the area where they were gathered. It transpired that one of these samples came from prohibited beds, and the person responsible was warned.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-53.

During the year, 81 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, 77 being declared genuine and 4 non-genuine.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

437 informal and 15 formal samples were procured during the year. 268 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows :—

Sample			Informal	Formal
Almonds—Ground	...	...	...	1
Apricots in syrup	...	...	...	1
Aspirin	...	...	...	2
Aspro	...	...	...	1
Bacon	...	...	...	2
Beef casings	...	...	...	1
—corned	...	...	...	1
—sausage	...	...	...	22
Bicarbonate of soda	...	...	...	2
Brawn	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	4
Buttered breadbuns	...	...	...	1
—scones	...	...	...	1
—teacakes	...	...	...	8
Cabbage—red pickled	...	...	...	1
Capsules	...	...	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	4
Cochineal	...	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	1
Condiment—Non Brewed	...	...	...	4
Cream	...	...	...	1
Cream—Double	...	...	...	1
Crisps—savoury snacks	...	...	...	1
Currants	...	...	...	2
Drinks—Alcoholic				
Blackcurrant B	...	...	...	1
Cherry B	...	...	...	1
Pineapple	...	...	...	1
Drinks—Soft				
Grapefruit Crush	...	...	1	—
Lemonade	...	...	2	—
Lemon Barley	...	...	1	—
Lemon whole	...	...	1	—
Orange Crush	...	...	1	—
Orange Drink	...	...	1	—
Orange Squash	...	...	1	—
Orange whole	...	...	1	—
Pineapple	...	...	1	—
Emulsion	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	2
Fish cakes	...	...	...	6
Fish paste—Salmon	...	...	...	1
Fish Spread—Crab	...	...	...	1
Fruit Sauce	...	...	...	1
Ginger—Ground	...	...	...	1

Sample			Informal	Formal
Ice-Cream	...	...	78	1
Ice-Cream Lolly	...	...	1	—
Jam—Mixed Fruit	...	...	1	—
Raspberry	...	...	2	—
Rhubarb	...	...	1	—
Jelly—Table	...	...	1	—
Lard	...	...	4	—
Margarine	...	...	4	—
Marzipan—Almond	...	...	2	—
Meat Paste	...	...	4	—
Meat Pie	...	...	8	—
Meat—Potted	...	...	1	—
Potted with butter	...	...	1	—
Milk	...	...	—	8
Milk Chocolate Walnuts	...	...	1	—
Mincemeat	...	...	3	—
Mixture—R. Mist. Acid Acetylsalicyl.	...	...	2	—
R. Mist. Mag. Trisil Co B.P.C.	...	...	2	—
Mutton—Corned	...	...	1	—
Nutmeg	...	...	1	—
—Ground	...	...	2	—
Nuts—Ground	...	...	1	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	...	...	1	—
Paste—Liver and Bacon	...	...	1	—
Piccalilli	...	...	1	—
Pickles	...	...	1	—
Pie—Steak and Kidney	...	...	2	—
—Steak	...	...	1	—
Potatoes—Chipped	...	...	1	—
Whole	...	...	1	—
Relish—Yorkshire	...	...	1	—
Rice	...	...	6	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	...	...	1	—
Salmon Spread	...	...	1	—
Sauce	...	...	4	—
Suet—Beef	...	...	1	—
Sugar	...	...	4	—
Sultanas	...	...	2	—
Sweetmeats	...	...	1	—
Tapioca—Seed	...	...	2	—
Tea	...	...	4	—
Toffee Apples	...	...	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	1	—
Vinegar—Malt	...	...	4	—
Walnuts	...	...	1	—
Xmas Pudding	...	...	3	—
			253	15

Total :— 268

In addition to the above, 184 informal samples of Milk were tested in the Department.

Total Samples Procured	452
Informal	437
Formal	15

(In the case of all milk sampling, a formal sample is procured at the same time as the informal sample referred to above. Should the informal sample tested in the Department's Laboratory prove to be "Non-Genuine," the formal sample is immediately sent to the Public Analyst, and any further action taken on the certificate of the Public Analyst. The Gerber and Hortvet (Freezing Point) Tests are carried out in the Department's Laboratory. This system has worked well).

437 samples were returned Genuine, and 15 Non-Genuine (All by the Public Analyst).

Action Taken Regarding 15 Non-Genuine Samples Reported by Public Analyst

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
1.	Apricot halves in syrup.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, in that the inside of the can was corroded and this had affected the fruit.	1 Informal	Dealers surrendered consignment, which was destroyed.
2.	Buttered Teacakes.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, in that the teacakes were spread with margarine.	do.	Vendor Warned.
3.	do.	do.	do.	do.
4.	do.	do.	do.	do.
5.	do.	do.	do.	do.
6.	Milk.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, in that the milk contained a small quantity of extraneous water.	1 Formal	do.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
7.	Ice-Cream.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, and Food Standards Order, 1953, in that the Ice-Cream was low in fat.	1 Informal	Follow-up sample proved to be satisfactory. Vendor warned.
8.	Beef Sausage.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955, s.2, in that the sausage was deficient in meat content.	do.	Vendor warned.
9.	Ice-Cream.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2 and Food Standards Order, 1953, in that the Ice-Cream was low in fat.	do.	Follow-up sample proved to be satisfactory. Vendor warned.
10.	Cream.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, in that the cream was not genuine cream.	do.	As this was a check sample from unlabelled containers the vendor was advised.
11.	Non-brewed Condiment.	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order in that the article did not bear a list of ingredients from which it was made.	do.	Manufacturer warned.
12.	Grapefruit.	Contravention of Preservative Regulations, and Soft Drinks Order in that it contained excess Sulphur Dioxide preservative; and also Article 10 of the Labelling of Food Order in that it falsely claimed to be enriched with glucose (only contained 2%) and had tonic properties.	do.	Manufacturer warned. Undertaking received not to add preservatives to that already in syrup from which the drink was prepared, and also to withdraw the label which contravened the Labelling of Food Order.
13.	Lemon Barley.	do.	do.	do.
14.	Lemon—whole.	do.	do.	do.
15.	Pineapple	do.	do.	do.

Summary of Food and Drugs Samples Taken over Last 5 Years

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1959	380	11	369	376	4
1960	404	7	397	392	12
1961	434	30	404	411	23
1962	404	21	383	390	14
1963	452	15	437	437	15

In addition to the above routine Food and Drugs sampling, 3 miscellaneous samples of foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst in connection with legal proceedings contemplated for the sale of food containing foreign matter or contaminated by obnoxious materials as follows :—

Jam (Mixed Fruit)	...	1
Milk	...	2

Milk—Chemical Analysis

The following table shows the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last 5 years and submitted to Chemical Analysis :—

Years	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat Content
1959	125	3.57%
1960	132	3.60%
1961	150	3.63%
1962	123	3.67%
1963	192	3.71%

The whole of the milk supplied is from 5 pasteurising plants inside the Borough, with a result that the milk is " Mixed," thus showing a high average fat content.

Ice-Cream—Chemical Analysis

There has been quite a revolution in the methods of ice-cream production. There is no longer a clear division between that produced locally in our ice-cream factories and that produced by national ice-cream producers. There

is now a third method in which national firms produce an ice-cream mix for sale to local producers, who merely freeze it. Many of these producers now use a continuous soft ice-cream dispenser. The advent of these new methods makes it even more important that there should be an adequate control of the quality of the product.

79 samples of ice-cream have been submitted for Chemical analysis during the year, and these may be summarised as follows :—

Taken from	No.	Average Fat Content	Average Non-Fatty Solids Content
Local Producers	37	8.27%	11.36%
Local Producers using Mix from National Firms	22	7.74%	11.39%
National Producers	20	10.04%	12.19%
Total	79	8.57%	11.58%
Cold Mix Samples	9	9.32%	11.41%
Hot Mix Samples	60	8.75%	11.64%
Soft Ice-Cream Samples	10	6.79%	11.37%
Standard	...	5.00%	7.50%

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

582 visits were paid to premises in connection with the above Act, in order to ensure the correct marking and labelling of food-stuffs.

Experience has shown that there is little intentional incorrect marking, but there are still many instances noted where as a result of carelessness, there is failure to mark. Appropriate notice and warnings are given in these cases.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

There are now 38 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 13 are regularly employed at the 3 Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses ...	1
Other Slaughterhouses ...	2
Number of Inspections ...	2,125

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The appointed date for the Corporation's Slaughterhouse Plan is June, 1964. This plan provides for the erection of a large new private slaughterhouse by a national wholesale firm; such slaughterhouse to make facilities available for all private retail butchers in the town. Provision was also made for the erection of two new private slaughterhouses—one by a local wholesale firm, and one for the joint use of a number of private butchers.

At the end of the year, the absence of progress on any of these projects made it appear unlikely that the plan would operate from June, 1964, and the Corporation decided to ask the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to postpone the operative date.

Meat Inspection

Qualified Inspectors are employed wholetime upon inspection at the Public Abattoir in Stockton Street, and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir, in Saltwells Road. In addition, inspections are made as necessary at St. Luke's Hospital, where a small abattoir is in use solely for the production of meat for this hospital. The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses :—

Species	Public Abattoir	Saltwells Rd. Abattoir	St. Luke's Abattoir	Total
Bulls ...	21	16	—	37
Bullocks ...	2,873	1,326	—	4,199
Cows ...	1,241	415	53	1,709
Heifers ...	1,741	792	—	2,533
Calves ...	295	82	—	377
Pigs ...	7,253	3,327	12	10,592
Sows & Boars	1,264	571	1	1,836
Sheep ...	19,425	4,614	203	24,242
Horses ...	—	—	—	—
Goats ...	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> <hr/> 34,113	<hr/> <hr/> 11,143	<hr/> <hr/> 269	<hr/> <hr/> 45,525

Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bulls ...	64	61	55	61	37
Bullocks	3,116	4,020	4,690	4,496	4,199
Cows ...	1,959	2,285	2,048	1,833	1,709
Heifers ...	2,220	2,213	2,764	2,685	2,533
Calves ...	484	569	545	476	377
Sheep ...	26,979	25,073	30,663	27,936	24,242
Pigs ...	13,101	12,900	13,870	12,775	12,428
Horses ...	—	—	—	—	—
Goats ...	—	26	3	1	—
	47,923	47,147	54,638	50,263	45,525
Total ...	...	...	245,496		

Carcases Inspected and condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows		Sheep and Lambs		Pigs			Horses	Goats
Number killed	6,769		1,709	377	24,242	12,428		—	—
Number Inspected	6,769		1,709	377	24,242	12,428		—	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI									
Whole carcases condemned	10		27	9	54	33		—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,423		941	—	3,129	3,248		—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with con- ditions and diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	50·70		56·64	2·39	13·13	27·20		—	—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole carcases condemned		1	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	17	—	—	141	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0·07	1·05	—	—	1·14	—	—
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	66	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	21	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 45,525 animals slaughtered, 34,395 or 75.55% were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature; 165 or 0.36% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 10,965 or 24.09% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

The only Tuberculosis found in bovines slaughtered within the Borough during the year occurred as reactors sent in by the Divisional Veterinary Officer; the Public Abattoir being a reception centre for the slaughter of such animals.

Summary

Year	Total No. of Animals Slaughtered	No. sound & unaffected by Diseases or Conditions			No. Affected by Tuberculosis			No. Affected by other Diseases or Conditions	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1959	47,923	38,877	81·12		784	1·64	8,262	17·24	
1960	47,147	37,421	79·39		391	0·82	9,335	19·79	
1961	54,638	43,208	79·08		248	0·45	11,182	20·46	
1962	50,263	39,236	78·06		172	0·34	10,855	21·60	
1963	45,525	34,395	75·55		165	0·36	10,965	24·09	

Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses

Total :— 39 Tons, 12 Cwts., 2 Qrs., 10 lbs. (88,770 lbs.)

Classified as follows :— (in lbs.)

Disease or Condition	Beef	Cow Offal	Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other Offal	Total
Abscesses ...	—	666	419	1,321	160	—	3,354	5,920
Actinobacillosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	389	389
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	337
Arthritis ...	452	130	31	158	51	—	36	858
Blood Aspiration	—	80	—	—	—	—	180	260
Bruising ...	12	—	—	26	—	—	6	44
Cirrhosis ...	—	138	—	—	—	—	405	543
Congestion ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	1,412	1,422
Contamination ...	—	93	2	1	—	—	232	328
Decomposition ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	115	135
Emaciation ...	3,984	904	312	244	631	—	335	6,410
Emphysema ...	—	112	—	—	—	—	52	164
Enteritis ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	108	120
Erysipelas (Swine)	—	—	—	317	—	—	44	361
Fever (Acute) ...	1,008	104	502	294	—	—	226	2,134
Food Aspiration	—	452	—	—	—	—	3,338	3,790
Ill-Bled ...	—	—	4	—	91	—	43	138
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	86	20	106
Inflammation ...	—	62	—	—	—	—	1,368	1,430
Johnes Disease ...	—	180	—	—	—	—	56	236
Lymphadenitis (Caseous)	—	—	94	—	—	—	32	126
Mastitis ...	2,891	7,822	—	370	137	—	409	11,629
Melanosis ...	—	—	—	15	—	—	78	93
Metritis ...	788	203	—	487	162	—	73	1,713
Moribund ...	—	—	—	—	268	—	—	268
Natural Death ...	—	—	—	215	88	—	—	303
Necrosis ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	51	63
Nephritis ...	6	12	4	156	—	—	100	278
Oedema (Dropsy)	794	203	—	30	355	120	193	1,695
Parasites								
Ascaris ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,050	1,050
Cysticercus Bovis	—	11	2,400	—	—	—	128	2,539
Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	118
Fluke ...	—	1,958	—	—	—	—	13,963	15,921
Unclassified ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	2,376	2,386
Pericarditis ...	—	4	—	49	69	—	197	319
Peritonitis ...	1,143	332	1,689	650	36	168	903	4,921
Pleurisy ...	—	418	92	204	33	—	4,224	4,971
Pneumonia ...	867	309	1,238	160	228	114	2,207	5,123
Pyaemia ...	365	104	—	84	44	100	62	759
Septicaemia ...	—	—	892	603	—	—	180	1,675
Telangiectasis (Angioma)	—	879	—	—	—	—	50	929
Toxaemia ...	—	—	—	—	35	—	9	44
Trauma (Injury)	144	56	630	573	125	—	144	1,672
Tuberculosis ...	574	373	328	2,671	—	—	—	3,946
Tumours ...	—	12	—	—	19	—	11	42
Uraemia ...	—	—	483	—	—	—	95	578
Miscellaneous ...	—	50	2	302	50	—	80	484
Totals ...	13,028	15,731	9,122	8,930	2,582	588	38,789	88,770

Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total Condemned Lbs.	Butchers' Meat Lbs.	Butchers' Meat affected by Tuberculosis Lbs.
1959	122,167	97,270	23,058
1960	104,905	93,613	6,813
1961	152,659	103,341	9,531
1962	103,611	93,883	3,831
1963	106,368	88,770	3,946

During the past five years the incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year	Cows		Other Cattle		Calves		Pigs	
	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%
1959	1,959	14·19	5,400	4·26	484	—	13,101	2·11
1960	2,285	2·54	6,294	0·98	569	0·18	12,900	2·10
1961	2,048	0·98	7,509	0·36	545	1·28	13,870	1·40
1962	1,833	0·27	7,242	0·04	476	—	12,775	1·28
1963	1,709	1·05	6,769	0·07	377	—	12,428	1·14

Cysticercus Bovis

A strict inspection was carried out in accordance with the Ministry's instructions. The table below shows the result of the inspections carried out.

No. of Animals Inspected	No. of Cases of Cysticercus Bovis	No. of Active Cases	No. of Inactive Cases
8,478	91	22	69
Incidence	(1.07%)	(0.26%)	(0.81%)

The 22 cases of active infestation were submitted to cold storage for 3 weeks in accordance with the Ministry's policy. After this period had elapsed the carcasses were released, fit for human consumption.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, represent an important landmark in the history of meat inspection. They made the inspection of all meat and its subsequent handling a compulsory duty of the Local Authority, but as 100% meat inspection has been carried out in Middlesbrough for many years, this made the introduction of marking, the only material change in the position locally. The Regulations also laid down statutory methods of inspection, and in order to comply with these, some minor changes in practice and methods had to be instituted at both slaughterhouses. Local Authorities were also empowered to make charges for meat inspection, and

the Middlesbrough Corporation decided to make such charges.

Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption

The arrangements made when the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations came into operation, have continued during the year, and functioned very satisfactorily. This has ensured that all condemned meat and offal is properly disposed of.

Meat Distributors' Vehicles

During the year 9 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat

The standard of hygiene in the distribution of meat still leaves much to be desired. There are still too many cases where the vehicles employed are unsatisfactory, and the general cleanliness of the clothing of many of the men employed on them, could with advantage be much improved. The educational and propaganda approaches which have so far been made by the Department have not yet been successful in making those concerned realise that they are handling an important part of the public's food.

Other Food Inspection

Foodstuffs Condemned—Other than at Slaughterhouses.

Total :— 7 Tons 17 Cwts. 0 Qrs. 14 lbs. (17,598 lbs.)

Classified as follows :—

				lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	591
Mutton	...	...	...	361
Pork	...	...	...	122
Offal	...	...	...	162
Poultry	...	...	...	53
Rabbits	...	...	...	174
Fish	...	...	...	601
Tinned Goods	...	...	...	10,592 (6,562 tins)
Vegetables	...	...	...	266
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4,676
				<hr/>
		Total	...	17,598
				<hr/>

Summary of Condemnations

	T.	c.	q.	lb.
At Slaughterhouses	... 39	12	2	10 (88,770 lbs.)
Other than at Slaughterhouses	7	17	0	14 (17,598 lbs.)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	9	2	24(106,368 lbs.)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS OF FOOD AT
SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES**

Species, etc.	Affected with Tuberculosis		Affected with Other Diseases or Conditions		Total	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Beasts ...	1	574	37	16,064	38	16,638
Pigs & Sows ...	1	286	33	5,714	34	6,000
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	54	2,501	54	2,501
Calves ,... ,	—	—	9	580	9	580
Beef ...	—	328	—	5,775	—	6,103
Pork ...	—	2,385	—	667	—	3,052
Mutton ...	—	—	—	442	—	442
Veal ...	—	—	—	8	—	8
Offal ...	—	373	—	54,309	—	54,682
Poultry ...	—	—	—	53	—	53
Rabbits ...	—	—	—	174	—	174
Fish ...	—	—	—	601	—	601
Tinned Goods	—	—	—	10,592	—	10,592
Vegetables ...	—	—	—	266	—	266
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	4,676	—	4,676
Totals ...		3,946		102,422		106,368
		(1·76 tons)		(45·72 tons)		(47·48 tons)

HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES

Below is given a schedule of various food premises showing the number of each within the Borough, and the number of inspections carried out during the year.

Type of Business	Subject to Registration	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Fried Fish Shops	87	162
Ice-Cream : Producers	...	14	153
Dealers	...	580	229
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops	...	412	628

Type of Business		Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Not Subject to Registration			
Bakehouses	... ... ...	35	111
Butter Factories	... ...	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars & Restaurants		80	366
Food Shops	... ... ...	763	2,003
Hotel Kitchens	... ... ...	11	11
Market Stalls	... ... ...	37	986
Mobile Sales Units	... ... ...	110	73
Meat Distributors	... ... ...	7	236
Public Houses and Clubs	... ...	162	285
School Kitchens	... ... ...	7	3
Serving Dining Halls	... ... ...	37	4
Kitchen/Dining Halls	... ... ...	29	5
Works Canteens	... ... ...	23	14
Street Traders	... ... ...	18	80
(Estimated weekly average)			

Food Hygiene

A considerable amount of routine work has been done during the year on the inspection of food premises, and in the supervision and control of the methods adopted in the preparation and handling of food. The general policy of the Department is to give advice and guidance to the food traders wherever possible, and recourse to legal proceedings is only taken after all other approaches have failed to achieve the desired results.

In addition to this routine work, a new and comprehensive survey was carried out of all butchers shops and meat preparation premises within the area, and action was taken to bring these up to higher standards of construction, equipment and practice than had previously obtained.

A similar survey of fried fish shops was in progress at the end of the year.

Formal educational work on food hygiene continued during the year. Food Hygiene Bulletins prepared by members of the staff for the dissemination of advice and information were distributed during the year on the following subjects :—

- “ Protecting the Food Consumer.”
- “ Bread and Butter.”
- “ The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.”
- “ Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963.”
- “ The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.”

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Complaint	Results
1. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling Fishcakes deficient in fish content."	Conditional discharge on payment of £2 2s 0d Costs.
2. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 83: "Failing to comply with Cleansing Order."	Fined £2.
3. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, Regulation 26(2): "Failing to display name and address on stall."	Fined £2.
4. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of fried chipped potatoes which contained an insect."	Fined £5.
5. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93: "Failing to abate nuisances."	Court Order made, directing owner to carry out repairs within six weeks.
6. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of Meat Pasty Not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of woven copper pan scrub."	Fined £5.
7. Contravening Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959; Regulation 27(1): "Sale of bottle of milk containing metal filings or scrapings."	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s 0d.
8. Contravening Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959; Regulation 31: "Sale of bottle of milk containing dirt adhering to inside of bottle."	Fined £5.
9. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93: "Failing to abate nuisances."	Case withdrawn on payment of costs, (8s 6d).
10. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of box of Iced Fancies not of the quality demanded in that said fancies contained mould."	Fined £7.
11. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of meat pie not of quality demanded in that it contained mould."	Fined £10.

Complaint	Results
12. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of bilberry tart not of quality demanded in that it contained an insect."	Fined £5.
13. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of 2 meat pies not of quality demanded in that pies contained mould."	Case dismissed. (Defendants cross summoned manufacturers who were fined £5).
14. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93: "Failing to abate nuisances."	Order made to carry out repairs within 14 days.
15.(a) Contravening Merchandise Marks Act, 1926; Section 5: and Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929; Section 2: "Sale of imported raw tomatoes which did not bear an indication of country of origin."	Fined £2.
Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960;	
(b) Regulation 8(a): "Trays of Peaches and Strawberries placed on road surface."	Fined £2.
(c) Regulation 26(2): "Failing to cause the stall to bear his name and address."	Fined £2.
16. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of wrapped Fruit Loaf Not of quality demanded in that it contained mould."	Each defendant (2) fined £5.
17. Contravening Food Hygiene (General Regulations, 1960;	
(a) Regulation 8(a): Placing of boxes of Cherries on road surface."	Fined £2.
(b) Regulation 26(2): "Failing to cause the stall to bear his name and address."	Fined £2.
(c) Contravening Merchandise Marks Act, 1926; Section 5: and Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929; Section 2: "Sale of imported raw tomatoes which did not bear an indication of country of origin."	Fined £2.

Complaint	Results
18. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of sliced white loaf not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £3.
19. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 113(1): "Sale of packet of Imperial Mints containing foreign matter."	Fined £10.
20. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of portion of 'Ducks & Peas' not of quality demanded in that it contained mould."	Fined £5.
21. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulation 8(b):	
(a) "Open boxes of plums placed in front of Entrance lower than 18" from the ground, and not adequately protected from contamination.	Fined £10.
(b) "Open boxes of tomatoes placed in front of entrance lower than 18" from the ground and not adequately protected from contamination."	Fined £10.
(c) "Open boxes of cabbages placed in front of entrance lower than 18" from the ground and not adequately protected from contamination."	Fined £10.
22. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of Apple Pie not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £2 and £7 7s 0d costs.
23. Contravening Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951; Section 22(3): "Supplying layered felt which was not clean in that it contained 51 parts per 100,000 parts of chlorine."	Fined £5 with £1 13s 0d costs.

Complaints	Results
24. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2; "Sale of portion of lamb not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £5.
25. Failing to comply with notice under Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93 and 39(c).	Fined £5 and ordered to carry out work within 14 days.

**STATISTICAL
TABLES**

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS

YEAR	POPULA-TION	DEATH RATE		BIRTH RATE		INFANT DEATHS				Smallpox	Enteric & Contd. Fever	Measles	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea & Enteritis	Whooping Cough	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All Forms Tuberculosis	Influenza	Heart Disease	Nephritis	Maternal Deaths		Violent Deaths	Syphilis									
		No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 pop.	No. of Births	Per 1,000 pop.	England & Wales	Stillbirths per 1,000 Live births	Live births Under 4 weeks	Live births 4 weeks-12 months																										
1900	97,007	2,407	25.07	18.2	3,343	34.46	26.7	—	—	663	198	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	0.74	7	0.07			
1910	107,014	1,822	17.02	13.5	3,440	32.14	25.1	—	—	496	144	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	0.56	6	0.06			
1920	132,208	2,026	15.32	12.4	4,431	33.51	25.4	—	—	602	135	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	0.45	13	0.10			
1930	133,100	1,760	14.13	11.4	3,304	26.53	16.3	—	—	264	79	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	0.61	3	0.02			
1938	139,800	1,721	12.31	11.6	2,765	19.77	15.1	—	—	200	72	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	0.57	8	0.06			
1939	137,500D	1,828	13.30	12.1	2,572	18.50	15.0	—	—	194	75	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	0.62	3	0.02			
	139,900B																																		
1944	126,920	1,656	13.04	11.6	2,974	22.58	17.6	22.43	114	75	189	65	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.03	90	0.71	12	0.02	
1945	128,620	1,634	12.70	11.4	2,691	20.92	16.1	34.10	130	85	215	80	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	0.75	8	0.06		
1946	137,730	1,701	12.35	11.5	3,398	24.67	19.1	31.34	142	50	192	56	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.40	63	0.45	8	0.06
1947	140,460	1,793	12.77	12.0	3,631	25.85	20.5	29.40	117	115	232	64	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.55	51	0.36	9	0.06
1948	143,400	1,640	11.44	10.8	3,321	23.16	17.9	23.81	75	84	159	48	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.88	63	0.44	8	0.05
1949	145,050	1,752	12.08	11.7	3,077	21.21	16.7	19.75	93	64	157	51	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.64	54	0.37	9	0.06
1950	145,500	1,782	12.25	11.6	3,121	21.45	15.8	28.20	62	111	173	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.64	58	0.40	7	0.05
*1951	146,600	1,723	11.75	12.5	3,073	20.95	15.5	22.58	61	48	109	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.64	57	0.39	8	0.05
*1952	147,200	1,591	10.61	11.3	3,098	21.05	15.3	22.10	52	50	102	33	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.63	29	0.19	4	0.02
*1953	147,900	1,714	11.59	11.4	3,165	21.40	15.5	25.85	62	153	115	36	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.62	90	0.61	2	0.01
*1954	148,100	1,643	11.09	11.3	3,038	20.51	15.2	24.40	68	36	104	34	25.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.65	72	0.48	6	0.04
*1955	148,700	1,545	11.47	11.7	3,085	20.74	15.0	32.09	62	41	103	33	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.32	89	0.59	4	0.02
*1956	149,900	1,706	11.4	11.3	3,314	22.1	14.6	26.51	62	40	102	31	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.60	76	0.53	5	0.03
*1957	151,000	1,723	11.4	11.5	3,461	23.05	16.1	28.44	88	38	126	36	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.14	91	0.60	4	0.03
*1958	152,500	1,692	11.1	11.7	3,710	24.33	16.4	23.18	65	25	90	24	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.07	75	0.49	6	0.04
*1959	153,800	1,679	10.82	11.6	3,473	22.58	16.5	28.53	70	29	99	29	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.66	6	0.04	21.8	0.00
*1960	154,560	1,828	11.83	11.5	3,510	22.71	17.1	22.55	57	27	84	24	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.56	5	0.03	86	0.49
*1961	156,490	1,807	11.55	12.0	3,504	22.41	17.4	20.69	57	30	87	24	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	78	0.49	2	0.01
*1962	157,690	1,667	10.58	11.9	3,567	22.15	18.0	22.15	54	33	87	24	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.84	85	0.54	3	0.02
*1963	158,110	1,654	10.46	12.2	3,461	22.46	18.2	22.46	70	29	99	29	20.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	75	0.47	2	0.01

* Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1963
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	& over 75	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	11	6
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	28	25	10
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	9	7
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	73	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	14	18	22	15
	F	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	16	15	10	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	119	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	19	40	51
	F	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	9	36	82
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	58	66	29
	F	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	22	51	52	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
20. Other Heart Disease	M	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	15	11
	F	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	18	92
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	6
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	14
22. Influenza	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
23. Pneumonia	M	58	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	14	23
	F	55	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	7	29
24. Bronchitis	M	56	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	18	16
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	12	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	76	33	2	—	—	2	—	3	5	7	7	17	20
	F	65	18	1	—	1	2	1	4	4	3	11	11	20
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
34. All Other Accidents	M	25	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	8	5	4	2	3
	F	12	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	4	4	3	1	4
35. Suicide	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total All Causes		M	907	39	15	3	5	6	11	42	104	202	232	248
TOTAL		F	747	31	14	3	3	6	7	24	49	99	176	335

TABLE III.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1963, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

122

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified																	
	At All Ages		0—		1—		2—		3—		5—		10—		15-24		25+	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Food Poisoning	19	26	1	—	1	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	5	18
Scarlatina	25	38	—	—	4	—	4	6	5	17	12	14	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	711	679	45	33	113	108	106	122	235	207	206	199	4	7	—	3	2	—
Whooping Cough	139	138	22	34	22	14	25	22	31	38	37	28	1	2	—	1	—	—
Chicken-Pox	621	542	16	27	62	43	83	74	181	162	238	195	33	31	5	9	3	1
Paratyphoid B	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	84	102	7	8	16	14	13	11	9	8	21	15	4	6	2	11	12	29
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	15	11	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56	35	3	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	9	4	31	17
Other Tuberculosis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1684	1601	99	108	219	182	239	237	467	433	519	457	52	55	20	50	69	79

TABLE IV.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. Local Authority: Middlesbrough County Borough, Year: 1963.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected), as Returned to Registrar General	7	5	21	12	45
(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Symptomless Excreters	1	3	Nil	1	5
(d) Fatal Cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Particulars of Outbreaks—Nil.

4. Single Cases.

Agent	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified:			
Salmonella—			
Butantan	—	1	1
Bahati	1	—	1
S. Typhi-Murium	9	—	9
Durham	—	3	3
Thompson	1	1	2
Agent not identified	34	—	34
Totals ...	45	5	50

5. Salmonella Infections, Not Food Borne—Nil.

TABLE V.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	Born at home or in a nursing home						Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day						Premature stillbirths Born	
	Born in Hospital			Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home			Died			Died				
	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	Total births	within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	19	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4oz.	20	7	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	38	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	10	
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	42	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	107	1	—	—	43	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	
6. Total	226	29	8	2	55	1	—	—	8	1	2	—	38	
													9	

TABLE VI.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

PART I.—Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1963 to the 31st December, 1963 in the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males ...	3	1	3	4	7	3	4	8	7	4	9	3	—	56
Respiratory, Females ...	2	1	—	2	5	4	4	4	8	2	2	1	—	35
Non-Respiratory, Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4

PART II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Source of Information	Number of cases in age Groups													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Death Returns Respiratory from Local Registrars	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (A)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(B)
Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)
Death Returns Respiratory from Registrar-General (Transferable Non-deaths)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(A)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(B)
Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)
Posthumous Notifications	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (A)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(B)
Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(C)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(D)
										TOTALS	(A)	2		
										(B)	—			
										(C)	—			
										(D)	—			

TABLE VII.

Cancer

DEATH RATES per 1,000

Year		Middlesbrough	England & Wales
1945	...	1.68	1.94
1946	...	1.86	1.84
1947	...	1.92	1.85
1948	...	1.61	1.85
1949	...	1.71	1.87
1950	...	2.06	1.89
1951	...	1.67	1.96
1952	...	1.66	1.67
1953	...	1.91	1.99
1954	...	1.69	2.03
1955	...	1.72	2.05
1956	...	1.95	2.07
1957	...	1.78	2.09
1958	...	1.91	2.14
1959	...	1.95	2.14
1960	...	2.04	2.14
1961	...	1.86	2.16
1962	...	1.84	2.18
1963	...	1.89	2.17

TABLE VIII.

Deaths from Cancer

Age Distribution

	Ages	Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	...	1	—	1
5 to 45 years	...	6	13	19
45 to 65 years	...	82	52	134
65 and over	...	89	55	144
TOTAL	...	178	120	298

TABLE IX.
MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

(Reference L.H.S. 27)

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1963.

Referred by	Mentally ill						Subnormal						Severely subnormal						Totals		
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Grand Total				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)						
(a) General practitioners ...	—	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	82				
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	7				
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11				
(d) Local education authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6			
(e) Police and courts	1	—	25	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	26	17	44				
(f) Other sources ...	1	—	18	19	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	3	3	21	20	47				
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.63 ...	—	—	15	16	—	—	58	37	33	26	71	70	33	26	129	107	295				
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.63																					
In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	1	1	6	2	2	1	11			
Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	1	2	4	8				
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care																			4	7	
To N.H.S. hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	2	—	—	4			
To L.A. residential accommodation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4			

